CONFIDENTIAL. No. 15 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 10th April 1915.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Nil.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—*Police*—

Zaffar Ali Khan 541
The Criminal Investigation Department and Musalman literature ... ... *ib.*
Protection of graveyards and mosques ... *ib.*
" Protection of mosques " 542
Rules under the Defence of India Act ... *ib.*
" The cause of unrest " ... ... *ib.*
" The cause and cure of discontent " ... *ib.*
" Dacoities and the Arms Act " 543
" An opportunity for attaining perfection in life "—Best ways of repressing unrest ... *ib.*
" Political dacoities " ... ... *ib.*
Dacoities in Bengal 544
Ditto ditto ... ... *ib.*
Nagendra Nath's acquittal ... ... *ib.*
The Musalmanpara bomb case ... ... *ib.*
Ditto ditto ... ... *ib.*
Ditto ditto ... ... *ib.*
" Nagendra Nath " ... ... *ib.*
" Terrible oppression by *budmashes* in a Midnapur village " ... ... *ib.*
" A pundit and the police " 545
" Misdeeds of a police officer " ... ... *ib.*
Police efficiency ... ... *ib.*
Farewell to Sir Frederick Halliday ... ... *ib.*
The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police ... *ib.*

(b)—*Working of the Courts*—

Justice the pivot of British rule 545

(c)—*Jails*—

Sufferings of accused persons (in jail) ... 545

PAGE.

(d)—*Education*—

The Hindu University 546
The *Statesman* and the Hindu University ... *ib.*
University lecturers ... ... *ib.*
University Examination scandals ... ... *ib.*
" Madrassa reforms " 547
Literary pension for Maulvi Lutfar Rahman ... *ib.*
" College education and poor boys " ... *ib.*
" Hostels and Gilchrist " ... ... *ib.*

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration*—

" The District Boards of Bengal " 547
The ravages of plague and other epidemics ... *ib.*
" The Calcutta Corporation " 548
" Municipal election " (at Barisal) ... ... *ib.*
" A reserved tank for Nawapara " ... ... *ib.*
Pollution of the Ichamati ... ... *ib.*

(f)—*Questions affecting the Land*—

Settlement operations at Madhupur 548
" Midnapur Settlement " 549

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation*—

Loss to the raiyats and the Burdwan-Katwa Railway 549
A railway complaint ... ... *ib.*

(h)—*General*—

Sardar Daljit Singh 550
Sir Sankaran Nair ... ... *ib.*
The next Education Member of Government ... *ib.*
Mr. Gokhale's successor on the Public Service Commission ... ... *ib.*
A postal complaint ... ... *ib.*
" Attainment of Sivahood "—Imbecility of the Indians ... ... *ib.*
Profit and Loss—State aid needed for the resuscitation of indigenous arts and industries ... *ib.*

	Page.
(h)—*General*—concluded.	
"A good proposal"	551
Government should buy shares in industries ...	*ib.*
"Sugar"	*ib.*
The wheat business of Government ...	*ib.*
"The export of wheat"	*ib.*
"The House of Lords and the Viceroy" ...	*ib.*
"Despotic rule"	*ib.*
"The United Provinces Executive Council" ...	*ib.*
Ditto ditto ...	552
"A new tune in the Curzonian flute" ...	*ib.*
"Lord Curzon's lament"	553
The usefulness of an Executive Council ...	*ib.*
The cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force ...	*ib.*
The Hindi Yuddhavarta	*ib.*
The case of Babu Uma Charan Ray Chaudhury, Deputy Magistrate	*ib.*
Where will the new town be located? ...	554
Danger to Katwa from erosion by the Ajai ...	*ib.*
The permanent settlement and fisheries ...	*ib.*
III.—LEGISLATION.	
"The new law"	554
The Defence of India Act	*ib.*
Ditto ditto	*ib.*
Ditto ditto	555
Ditto ditto	*ib.*
IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Bushir Raj case	555
V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
"Be prepared for the trial"—Famine in Bengal ...	556
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
"A picture of Indians"	556
The Maharajadhiraj's speech	*ib.*
"Curious gratitude"	557
"All the fault lies with Nanda Ghosh" ...	558
"Usefulness of British rule in India" ...	*ib.*
"The meaning of independence"	*ib.*
New expectation	*ib.*
Indians and politics	559
'The future Viceroy"	*ib.*
Extension of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty ...	*ib.*
Ditto ditto ...	*ib.*
"The military situation"	*ib.*

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st October 1914.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Assamese.				
1	"Banhi" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	500
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
	Bengali.				
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 55 years.	700
4	**"Alochana" (P)** ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	800
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Anantapur" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	500
8	"Anjali" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Dutta	200
9	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 35 years.	800
10	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	700
11	"Aryya Chikitsa Pranali" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 39 years.	1,000
12	"Aryya Gaurab" (P) ...	Kishorganj ...	Do. ...	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
13	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
14	"Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...				
15	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	300
16	"Avasar" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 24 years.	1,600
17	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 40 years.	60
18	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	700
19	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do, ...	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years.	5,000
20	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta ...	1,000
21	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
22	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 54 years.	500
23	"Balak" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan	5,500
24	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinod, Hindu ; age about 36 years.	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
25	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 42 years.	700
26	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
27	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 56 years.	150
28	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	600
29	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 30 years.	1,550
30	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
31	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji; age 53 years	453
32	"Bani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years.	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 48 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	600
36	"Bharat Laxmi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik; age about 35 years.	1,000
37	"Bharati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi, Brahmo; age about 48 years.	1,700
38	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
39	"Bharatmahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo; age 32 years.	450
40	"Bharat Nari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ananda Chandra Gupta; Baidya ...	1,000
41	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
42	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhushan, Kayastha; age 38 years; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 50 years.	3,400
43	"Bidushak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	600
44	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope; age about 42 years.	300
45	"Bikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 34 years.	200
46	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakraaarti, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	997
47	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,500
48	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur ...	Weekly ...	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	700
49	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
50	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo; age 52 years.	660

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
	Bengali—continued.				
51	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu', Kayastha.	800
52	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha : age 24 years.	400
53	"Byabasay O Banijya" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Ba u, Brahmo ; age 36 years.	900
54	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N),	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years.	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	450
58	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 28 years.	400
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P)...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	300
61	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	1,600
63	"Dainik Basumati" (N) ...	Do ...	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	1,200
64	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	800
65	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 39 years.	300
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 52 years.	2,500
70	"Dhruba" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	470
71	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 24 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 77 years.	900
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	1,200
74	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Teli ; age about 28 years.	300
75	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agrwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
76	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	500
77	"Hakim" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.	500
78	"Jangipur Sangvad" (N) ...	Raghunathganj...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	100
79	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	600
80	**"Hindusthana" (N)** ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
82	"Hindu Sakhá" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
83	**"Hitavadi" (N).** ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
84	**'Hitvarta" (N)** ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	200
86	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid	1,000
87	**"Islam-Rabi" (N)** ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musulman; age about 34 years.	700
88	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
89	**"Jagaran" (N)** ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
90	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	600
91	"Jangipur Samoad" (N) ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
92	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
93	**"Jasohar" (N)** ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi; age about 35 years.	About 2,000
96	**"Jyoti" (N)**	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Bramin; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 47 years.	350
98	**"Kalyani" (N)** ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
99	"Kangal" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan; age 20 years.	100
100	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	150
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 69 years.	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	750
104	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 53 years.	350
105	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 40 years.	1,000
106	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, age about 45 years.	1,000
107	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 50 years.	500
108	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahma ; age 36 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 44 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P)	Do. ...	Do ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 59 years.	200
111	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
112	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas ...	300
113	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
114	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
115	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	2,000
116	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
117	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ...	.....
118	"Manasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,000
119	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 56 years.	400
120	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 25 years.	500
121	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N).	Do. ...	Do ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
122	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
123	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 29 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7.000
124	"Mukul" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	1,000
125	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N).	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	500
126	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
127	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	500
128	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
129	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	400
130	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji, Brahman ; age 47 years.	2,800
131	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahma ; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 45 years.	500
133	"Nirjhar" (P)... ...	Calcutta ...	Quartely ...	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
134	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
135	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N)	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinoda Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahman.	650
136	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
137	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 49 years.	200
138	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	500
139	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	800
140	"Pat aka" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
141	"Prabahini" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Ray, Hindu, Baidya; age about 27 years.	4,000
142	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 47 years.	1,400
113	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kaivarta Brahmin ; age 31 years.	170
144	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
145	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
146	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Sen	1,000
147	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahman	800
148	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goals, age 44 years.	575
149	"Pratikar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 66 years.	506
150	"Pratima" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
151	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
152	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 55 years.	5,000
153	"Priti" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	300
154	"Puhpodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendre Nath Bose ...	200
155	"Rahasya Prakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 33 years.	300
156	"Rajdut" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian; age 31 pears.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
157	"Rampur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
158	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
159	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammaden ; age 23 years.	200
160	'Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	
161	"Sadhak" (P)	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 32 years.	200
162	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 46 years.	3,000
163	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by cas e ; age 49 years.	1,800
164	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
165	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	3,000
166	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
167	"Samaj" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy	300
170	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Juanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 60 years	700
171	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian ; age 46 years.	400
174	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	300
175	**"Sanjivani" (N)** ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
176	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
177	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
178	"Santi" (P) ...	Bikrampur ...	Monthly ...	Sachipati Chatterji, Brahmin ...	500
179	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 49 years.	500
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 49 years.	400
181	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo ; age 44 years.	300
182	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	200
183	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	400
184	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
185	"Saurabha"	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	1,000
186	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya; age 39 years.	200
187	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	125
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 36 years.	1,000
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	700
192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 37 years.	250
193	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
194	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami ...	300
195	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 31 years.	600
196	**"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).**	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 52 years.	16,000
197	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 30 years.	1,000
198	"Suhrid" (N)	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....
199	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	431
200	"Suhrid" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.	300
201	'Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo; age 30 years.	900
202	**"Suraj" (N)** ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
203	"Suhrid" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 30 years.	200
204	"Surabh" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	300
205	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 41 years.	500
206	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
207	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 33 years.	600
208	'Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	300
209	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	700
210	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 40 years.	500
211	'Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 41 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—concluded				
212	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	300
213	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	10,000
214	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri ; age 42 years.	1,250
215	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
216	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 40 years	
217	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad	1,000
218	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	150
219	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda	1,500
220	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000
221	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	300
222	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	100
223	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 30 years.	900
224	**"Vartavaha" (N)** ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	400
225	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
226	"Vijaya" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ..	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	700
227	**"Viswadut" (N)** ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
228	**"Viswavarta" (N)** ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 50 years.	750
230	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	300
	English-Bengali.				
231	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
232	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu	600
233	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
234	**"Dacca Gazette" (N)**	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 47 years.	500
235	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
236	"Fraternern"	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Rev. W. E. S. Holland ...	200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
238	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	English-Bengali—concld.				
239	**"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).**	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	300
240	'Sanjaya" (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500
241	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
242	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	500
	Garo.				
243	"Achikni Ribeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	E. G. Phillips	550
244	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	D. McDonald	400
245	"Agraval"	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chuni Lal Agarwalla	200
	Hindi.				
246	**"Bharat Mitra" (N)** ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ..	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
247	**"Bir Bharat" (N)** ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	1,500
248	Calcutta Samachar (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Kishen Misser ; Hindu. Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
249	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi ...	Monthly ...	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
250	**"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).**	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 28 years.	800
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 28 years.	800
252	**"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)**	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	5,500
253	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.	
254	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	500
255	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	1,000
256	"Sevak" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	500
	Parvatiya.				
257	Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 61 years.	400
	Persian.				
258	**"Habiul Matin" (N)** ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 62 years.	1,000
	Poly-lingual.				
259	'Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	S. T. Jones	500
260	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L. ; age 36 years.	350
	Sanskrit.				
261	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali-Sanskrit.				
262	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta. Brahmin.	500
263	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
264	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
	Urdu.				
265	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	2,000
266	"Al-Hilal"(N)* ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
267	"Resalut" (N)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	300
268	"Resalut" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
269	"Tandraut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	500
270	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 26 years, and another.	
	Uriya.				
271	"Prachar"(P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Radha Charan Das	500
272	"Utkal Varta"... ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

dditions to, and Alterations in, the List of Indian Newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Safir" (N)* ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
2	"Rifaquat" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
3	"Hablul Matin" (Bengali) (N)	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
4	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
5	"Bangali" (N)... ...	... ...	Daily ...	.....	.....

* Suspended.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police.*

Zaffar Ali Khan.

THE *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April takes exception to the treatment which the "unfortunate Zaffar Ali Khan" is receiving from Government. The recent order requiring him to furnish two personal sureties or two securities in cash for Rs. 40,000, with the object of preventing him from leaving his native village, is quite unnecessary, as there are enough police in the country to keep a watch on him. Such conduct on the part of Government simply creates unrest in the country. Nevertheless, it is the duty of every Musalman now to patiently bear everything which Government may do with the object of preserving peace in the country.

MOHAMMADI, April 2nd, 1915.

The Criminal Investigation Department and Musalman literature.

2. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April writes:—

Thanks to the persecution of Musalman booksellers and printers in Calcutta by the Criminal Investigation Department, Musalman literature is going to be put out of existence. There are a number of Musalman printing presses and book-shops in Burtola and Sealdah, and books printed and published by them have so long been doing much to spread the light of knowledge among ignorant Muhammadans. Books to which no objection has been taken for 50 or 60 years are now being proscribed, and publishers sometimes fined for books which went out of circulation years ago. In such cases the fines inflicted on the publishers mean nothing but persecution. We ask Government to consider whether it is at all just to fine these book-sellers without giving them previous warning as to the objectionable nature of any books published by them, and asking them to destroy such books. We also request Government to examine all books sold by the Musalman publishers of Burtola and Sealdah, and if there be any objectionable ones among them, to order the publishers to destroy them. In this way the publishers may be able to carry on their trade in safety and be free from police harassment.

MOSLEM HITAISHI, April 2nd, 1915.

Protection of graveyards and mosques.

3. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 4th April says:—

For the last two years the mosque question is cropping up again and again. Moslems, nay all other communities in India had and still have the belief that under British rule the temples and mosques cannot be encroached upon, and this belief is based upon experience. The Cawnpur Mosque affair appeared to be an exception, but as a matter of fact Government had no personal connection with the matter. The misrepresentations made by the Municipality put Government in a false position, but the dangerous situation created by the affair was saved by the far-sighted action of Lord Hardinge. After this the Lashkarpur Mosque affair also assumed the same threatening aspect. Some walls were demolished at night, but the timely action of the local association saved the mosque from ruin. In this case the Moslems got a proof of the policy of Government in which they always reposed their confidence. The Magistrate of Alipore and the Divisional Commissioner both deserve our gratitude, for it is their foresight and interest which saved the Moslems much anxiety. After this we had also to record the Chitpur Mosque affair, about which we first learnt from an English paper. All these raise the question in the public mind, how far will such a state of affairs continue and how long will Government take to give its final decision. We have great trust in the justice of Government and hope that Government will not keep this mosque question in suspense any longer. We pray Government to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the whole question. Here are some important points for consideration regarding this:—

RESALAT, April 4th, 1915.

(1) The sections regarding the acquisition of land should be amended because there is no provision in them for the exclusion of temples and mosques in civil areas from their operation.

(2) When sanction is given for the acquisition of land for railways or extension of docks, it should be carefully noted whether there are any temples or mosques or graveyards within the area to be acquired. If there be any, then they should be excluded from the said area. Any purchase of such land should be declared illegal.

(3) All notifications in the Gazette regarding such acquisition do not properly come to the notice of the Moslems, and even when notices are issued to the owners of lands, the public are not informed of them, because the owners of such lands communicate direct only with the department concerned. When such owners are religiously disposed they join with others and seek Government aid in protecting these mosques; but when they are either greedy or irreligious they purposely keep the public uninformed and quickly vacate the lands to be acquired. It is only when the time for demolition comes that the general Muhammadan public stand up in opposition.

(4) Both Government and railways should be well acquainted with the tenets of Muhammadan religion relating to mosques and tombs, because in that case they will be able to protect themselves and the Moslems from the dangers, the occurrence of which is simply deplorable.

(5) Up to this time Government has not shown any inclination to issue notifications or amend laws in regard to the subject mentioned above. It should, however, warn the owners of lands against taking such steps as are likely to cause trouble.

MOHAMMADI, April 2nd, 1915.

"Protection of mosques."

4. There is no provision in the Land Acquisition Act or in any other law, writes the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April, under which mosques can be saved from acquisition and demolition. It should, therefore, be the duty of some Hon'ble Musalman Member of a Legislative Council to frame a Bill for the protection of mosques and present it to the Council. If it is passed, well and good. If not, we shall have done our duty to God and our society. Loyal subjects of Government as we are, we cannot fight with Government.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, April 5th, 1915.

Rules under the Defence of India Act.

5. The Bengalis, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 5th April, have nothing to fear from the rules which have been promulgated under the Defence of India Act, however stringent they may be; for they have no connection with any enemy of their Sovereign or the British people and can never dream of subverting British rule. Those people, however, who want to unify all India and desire autonomy, have good cause for anxiety.

MOHAMMADI April 2nd, 1915.

"The cause of unrest."

6. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April thinks that the incapacity of the police and the stringency of the Arms Act are responsible for the increase of unrest and anarchical crimes in the country. No amount of repressive laws will improve the situation so long as the police do not become efficient in the detection of crimes and the people do not get arms for self-defence. Repressive laws and oppression of innocent men by the police will simply add to the exasperation of the people and thus serve the purpose of the anarchists.

PRAVASI Chaitra, 1321 (B.S.)

"The cause and cure of discontent."

7. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Chaitra*, 1321 (B.S.) takes exception to the present system of police espionage. Any one against whom the police happen to form the least suspicion is shadowed by them, or has his house searched, or is arrested and detained in the lock-up, though afterwards released by a law-court. Such men are often persecuted and harassed to so great an extent that they are prevented from prosecuting their studies or earning a livelihood. In fact, their very existence is made a burden to them. We all know how, during the Viceroy's recent visit to Calcutta, a large number of respectable young men were arrested and kept imprisoned in the lock up without being produced before a Magistrate. The idea, therefore, that in the British Empire the subjects enjoy personal freedom is going to prove a mistake. Such arrests and detentions are bound to create in the minds of the

sufferers, their relatives and friends considerable ill-feeling against Government. Kindness and tact alone can prevent the growth of this feeling.

PRAVASI. Chaitra, 1321 (B.S.)

8. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Chaitra*, 1321 (B.S.) thinks it a pity that inspite of the frequency of dacoities Government have not seen their way to allowing respectable persons to keep firearms. To say, as the Government have done, that firearms will be allowed to only those persons who employ retired sepoys, shows that Government either cannot trust Bengalis with those weapons, or think them to be too cowardly to be able to use them against dacoits. Considering that many of the dacoits who possess firearms are Bengalis, it cannot be said that Bengalis do not know how to use these weapons. The paper also thinks that if a zemindar who is granted a license to possess a gun is compelled to employ a sepoy, he will consider himself insulted, for he will not be allowed to use the gun, while his servant will. It is a well known fact that dacoits never find any difficulty in procuring firearms. The journal, therefore, asks Government to take all these circumstances into consideration and exempt wealthy zemindars from the operations of the Arms Act.

"Dacoities and the Arms Act."

PRAVASI, Chaitra, 1321 (B.S.)

9. We understand, says the *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Chaitra*, 1321 (B.S.), that the war in Europe has reduced the number of criminals and vagrants in England, because most of the men who would have spent an idle and sinful life have enlisted and gone to the front. This fact proves beyond doubt that stringent laws or a police armed with unlimited powers are not the best means of repressing crime. This can only be done by removing the poverty of the people, finding them the means of earning a livelihood, and giving brave and strong men opportunities for displaying their valour. The dacoities which have for some time past been taking place in Bengal are due mostly to the poverty of the people, though one or two of them may be "political" dacoities. The evil can be remedied if Government help the unemployed in our country in earning a livelihood as is done by every civilised Government. Let Government encourage our arts and industries, help the establishment of factories, and train our people in the latest methods of agriculture, and all the present unrest and sedition will disappear. Repressive legislation only aggravates the mischief. Our young men are just like the youths of any other country. Show them the means of earning an honest livelihood, guide their courage into the proper path, and they will be an invaluable asset to the Empire. It would be doing them a grave injustice if an impenetrable wall were to be raised round them and they were to be confined within its narrow limits for all time to come. Those of them who are hot-headed and break the law deserve to be punished no doubt, but at the same time care should be taken to remove the causes which drive them to such sinful ways.

"An opportunity for attaining perfection in life."—Best ways of repressing unrest.

PRAVASI, Chaitra, 1321 (B.S.)

10. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Chaitra*, 1321 (B.S.) remarks:—

"Political dacoities."

Considering that the dacoits are robbing inoffensive persons and sometimes even killing them, it is quite unjust to think that the people have any sympathy for them, or to accuse the entire educated *bhadralok* class to be in league with them. It is equally silly to call every one of these dacoities "political." In fact, Sir William Duke showed some time ago that not more than 3 per cent. of these dacoities are "political." Then, again, to call these dacoities "political" is to invest them with a sort of dignity which only serves to make them attractive to inexperienced young men. The police call dacoities in which they cannot catch the culprits "political" just to cover their own worthlessness. We had so long been under the impression that educated young men did not take part in the dacoities, but we must admit now, though it pains us to do so, that some of them have taken to that crime. If these young men think that India can be made independent by means of these dacoities, they are greatly mistaken, for in the present state of our country and in the absence of any militarism in our countrymen, independence is unattainable by misguided youths like them. Besides, sins like murders and dacoities can never lead to any good. We all know how the downfall of the Mahrattas was brought about by their becoming so many robbers. We hope that the young men who are engaged in this criminal work will yet be brought back to the right path.

DAINIK BASUMATI, Mar. 31st, 1915.

Dacoities in Bengal.

11. Referring to the case of dacoity which occurred on the 16th idem in the house of one Haripada Ghatak at Kalna, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 31st March says :—

Reports of occurrences of such cases are constantly coming in from all sides. Does it not prove neglect of duty on the part of the police? Is there no remedy for this?

DAINIK BASUMATI, April 2nd, 1915.

Ibid.

12. Referring to the case of dacoity in the house of Babu Prasanna Kumar Chaudhuri, Inspector of Police, in village Sunagar in the Dacca district, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April says :—

It is becoming difficult for respectable people to live in villages. Will there be no remedy for this? We earnestly pray Government to do something in the matter.

JYOTI, Mar. 25th, 1915.

Nagendra Nath's acquittal.

13. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 25th March says that the acquittal of Nagendra Nath Sen in the Musalmanpara case has given satisfaction to everybody.

DAINIK BASUMATI, Mar. 30th, 1915

The Musalmanpara bomb case.

14. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th March, referring to the Musalmanpara bomb case, writes :—

(1) Narendra who could not properly identify a man should not be further retained in service.

(2) Shomeswar and Monoranjan should be prosecuted for perjury.

(3) Steps should be taken to punish Subodh if he has lied.

(4) How much has this case cost Government in the way of fees for Sir S. P. Sinha, etc?

(5) Who was entrusted with the management of this case? It is wrong to say that this case has brought Government into disrepute. The keeping of the reputation of Government is not in the hands of the police but of the courts. We support the *Statesman's* suggestion in favour of the appointment of a Director of Public Prosecution to prevent cases like this from occurring. Will not Government hold an inquiry into this case?

MOHAMMADI, April 2nd, 1915.

Ibid.

15. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April says that the judgment of the Special Tribunal in the Musalmanpara bomb case will enhance the prestige of British law courts and the evil repute of the police. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukherjee has said that the police concealed the truth. This is indeed serious. Who was it that placed the shining thing or pistol by the side of the wounded Nagendra Nath?

CHARU MIHIR, Mar. 30th, 1915.

Itid.

16. Referring to the same case the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 30th March remarks that the police have shown themselves in their true colours by thus trying to implicate an innocent person in a false case.

HITAVADI, April 2nd, 1915.

"Nagendra Nath."

17. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April writes that Principal James wanted to interview Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta, the accused in the Musalmanpara bomb case, while in jail, but was refused permission. This shows that Mr. James believed in the lad's innocence. Yet the police did not hesitate at all to accuse this intelligent and well-behaved lad of having abetted a murder.

MEDINI BANDHAV, Mar. 22nd, 1915.

"Terrible oppression by *budmashes* in a Midnapur village."

18. The *Medini Bandhav* (Midnapur) of the 22nd March says that theft having become very frequent in the Kultikri village under the Gopiballavpur thana, in the Midnapur district, the villagers made an application to the District Magistrate praying for institution of bad-livelihood cases again Shaikh Gin *alias* Rakhal, Jaydev Das, Puna Ladha, Shashi Poddar, Gadadhar Sen, Hari Hatui, Adhar Jana, Bara Tipur Sonthal, who is an old thief, and others of the village. Theft decreased for some days after the submission of this application. Subsequently the police came on enquiry to the village. When 14 or 15 days elapsed after the enquiry, the *budmashes* renewed their activities with fresh zeal. They are burning down people's houses and telling everybody that they will ruin the village before they are caught and punished. A state of panic is consequently prevailing in the village. The attention of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police is drawn to the matter.

19. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 6th April reproduces from the *Education Gazette* the account of an alleged insolent conduct of a police Sub-Inspector of Khulna towards Pandit Ram Krishna Bhattacharyya Sankhyatirtha at the Khulna Railway Station, (*Vide* Weekly Report for the 13th March, 1915, page 392, paragraphs 26 and 27.)

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, April 6th, 1915.

"A pundit and the police."

20. Referring to the conviction of Inspector Simpson of Darjeeling on a charge of bribery, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April wonders what will be the state of the country if even European officers of the higher ranks of the police service become so corrupt. The paper asks Government to keep a sharp eye on the police.

BANGAVASI, April 3rd, 1915.

"Misdeeds of a police officer."

21. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 31st March says:—

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, Mar. 31st, 1915.

Police efficiency.

Sir Reginald Craddock and Sir Chitnavis showered high praises the other day on the efficient character of police work. The paper says they probably made this remark in ignorance of the decision in the Musalmanpara bomb case. Whatever may be the efficiency of the Police elsewhere there is no doubt that the Bengal Police, and especially the Calcutta Police, are extremely inefficient. Two robberies and a murder have recently been committed, but the perpetrators of the crime are still at large.

22. While heartily biding Sir Frederick Halliday God-speed, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April cannot help saying that he earned a bad name in connection with the *Bakr-Id* riots in Bara Bazar (Calcutta), and that he ordered the police to fire upon the Sikhs on the occasion of the Budge Budge riot.

BANGAVASI, April 3rd, 1915.

Farewell to Sir Frederick Halliday.

23. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April refers to the remarks made by the *Indian Daily News* about Sir Frederick Halliday, to the effect that it was his inability to prevent the looting of Pannalal Marwari's house during the Burra Bazar riots which caused a conflict of opinion between Lord Hardinge and Sir Edward Baker and ultimately led to Lord Hardinge's resolve to remove from Calcutta. The paper also says that there was considerable discontent among the officers of the Calcutta Police because of the system of placing raw Deputy Commissioners from the mufassil over the heads of seniors with a lifelong training in Calcutta. This discontent was only aggravated when a new class of Assistant Commissioners, to be recruited from among these seniors, was sought to be created by Sir Frederick, who would thus cease to be designated Deputy Superintendents. Further, the men selected were only those who were in the good graces of Sir Frederick. The situation calls for early redress and the new Police Commissioner should be a man who knows how things really are. We have repeatedly suggested Mr. K. C. De for this post. Will Lord Carmichael accept our suggestion?

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, April 3rd, 1915.

The Commissioner of the Calcutta Police.

(*b*)—*Working of the Courts.*

24. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 1st April, in referring to the success of Mr. Tilak's appeal in the Tai Bai case, which was pending before the Privy Council, says:—

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, April 1st, 1915.

Justice the pivot of British rule.

The English Government is loved by the Indian public on account of its justice. Though it costs a good deal to reach the highest courts of appeal, yet in the end everything is properly sifted and measured.

(*c*)—*Jails.*

25. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April writes that persons accused of political crimes are always treated with great severity in India. When under confinement in *hajat*, Atindra Nath Bose and others arrested for the murder of Suresh Chandra Mukherjee, were subjected to

HITAVADI, April 2nd, 1915.

Sufferings of accused persons (in jail).

harassment. Respectable youths, even before they are proved guilty, are put in a dirty *hajat* room at Alipore, whereas approvers are treated with all consideration. These young men appealed to the European Superintendent about their grievances, but were told that the Criminal Investigation Department controlled all the arrangements in regard to their detention. This is not very creditable to Government, though it may show the great power wielded by the Criminal Investigation Department. No more harshness is desirable than is necessary to keep them in detention. Will not Government inquire into this grievance?

(*d*)—*Education.*

BANGALI, April 2nd, 1915

The Hindu University.

26. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April has the following:—

The Hindu University will not be a thoroughly independent institution, yet it is going to enjoy some amount of freedom which, though not very great, was thought to be quite impossible some time ago. Education in this country is under the absolute control of Government and fettered by divers rules and regulations. Newspapers like the *Times* and narrow-minded men like Sir Valentine Chirol, have for a long time been trying to impress on the minds of our rulers that English education is at the root of all the unrest and discontent in India, and we are afraid their efforts have been successful to some extent. These good folk would have our rulers believe that everything that tends to arouse in the minds of our countrymen a desire for liberty and personal freedom, as are enjoyed by the people of England, should be kept away from our countrymen. Thanks to Lord Curzon, the path of high education in this country has been strewn with thorns and many an educational institution has been put out of existence. Besides, our hopes and aspirations are a veritable eyesore to those eminent persons—the Civilians—who rule the destinies of our country. It would, therefore, be idle to expect that a denominational university in our country should be allowed to enjoy perfect freedom. The organisers of the Hindu University have preferred half a loaf to no bread. The emergency powers which the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler has reserved for Government may at some future date, when a Viceroy like Lord Curzon comes again to be at the head of Indian affairs, be abused. But let us hope that such a thing will not happen. We quite agree with Sir Harcourt Butler that our countrymen should believe in the *bonâ fides* of Government, and we must say that it is very fortunate for the Hindu University that the powers reserved for Government will not, for the present at least, be exercised by Provincial Governors of the ilk of Lord MacDonell and Sir John Hewett. We are also very pleased that the University will have the right to affiliate to itself any educational institution in any part of India, and we hope that it will be able to do immense good to our country.

BASUMATI, April 3rd, 1915.

The *Statesman* and the Hindu University.

27. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April takes exception to the observations recently made by the *Statesman* as to Government showing an unfair bias for Hindus by supporting the Hindu University scheme. The *Statesman*, says the paper, is wrong when it thinks that by helping any Hindu undertaking Government breaks their pledge about their observing a neutral attitude towards the religions of the people. If, indeed, the Government's duty, in this matter be such as this kind friend of Hindus supposes it to be, it is equally improper for Government to spend money for the maintenance of the Christian Church in India.

HITAVADI, April 2nd, 1915.

University lecturers.

28. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April writes that many of the University lecturers do not deliver the whole number of lectures they are expected to deliver and yet pocket their fees in full. Will not these arbitrary proceedings cease now?

HITAVADI, April 2nd, 1915.

University Examination scandals.

29. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April writes that scandals are apparently destined always to accompany University examinations. The University authorities are deaf to these complaints. At the last I. A. Examination at the Midnapur centre, when the questions on Logic were expected, those on History were received. Hence the examination on Logic had to be held on another date.

30. Referring to the question of reforming the Calcutta Madrassa, the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April, says that no reform should end in destruction. The first thing to be considered in this connection is whether, if the so-called Sanskrit-Arabic course of study prescribed for the Dacca Universtiy is introduced in all the Madrassas, except the Calcutta Madrassa, the country will continue to get a supply of *ulemas* in sufficient numbers and a high standard of religious education be maintained in the community. If not, these Madrassas should be freed from the influence of the Dacca University scheme. Again, Government should be petitioned for information as to the points of reference to the Calcutta Madrassa Reform Committee, and arrangements should be made so that the Committee may not arrive at any decision before allowing the public, and specially the community of *ulemas* in Bengal, an opportunity to discuss the matter.

"Madrassa reforms."

MOHAMMADI, April 2nd, 1915.

31. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April thanks Government and the Hon'ble Nawab Shamsul Huda for the literary pension granted to Maulvi Lutfur Rahman, who is the first Musalman to receive such a favour.

Literary pension for Maulvi Lutfar Rahman.

MOSLEM HITAISHI, April 2nd, 1915.

32. Referring to the recent Government circular regarding the nomination of recipients of free studentships by the successors of the donors to the Krishnagar College, the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 30th March says that since poverty prevents many a promising young man from prosecuting his studies, Government should issue a similar order with regard to free studentships in every college in Bengal.

"College education and poor boys."

CHARU MIHIR, Mar. 30th, 1915.

33. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April, referring to Professor R. N. Gilchrist's recent lecture on College Hostels in Calcutta, writes :—

"Hostels and Gilchrist."

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, April 3rd, 1915.

We give our boys a high English education not for the sake of culture but strictly from business motives, to enable them to enter the professions and make a living. Another attraction of English education is that it raises a man's social status and enhances his dignity. Professor Gilchrist has not been able to understand these real facts and hence has been led to many errors, but we are grateful to him for his bold defence of our students against the charge levelled against them of being anarchists. Many real truths will be revealed if other enquirers discuss the educational problem in the way Professor Gilchrist has done.

(*e*)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

34. Referring to the Administration Report of District Boards in Bengal for 1913-14, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April remarks :—

"The District Boards of Bengal."

BANGAVASI, April 3rd, 1915.

Inspite of the whole of the Public Works cess in Bengal being made over to the District Boards and Government increasing their annual grant to those bodies, they did not in many cases spend even the minimum amount they usually spend. The Boards have thus a very large sum of money in hand, and it is a great pity that this money has not been spent for removing any of the crying needs of the mufassil, such as the want of pure drinking water, the absence of good roads, etc. The District Boards of Howrah, Noakhali and Pabna did not each of them spend even Rs. 5,000 for improving the water supply. Nor do we find any District Board doing anything to encourage local industries or improve local sanitation. We hope that the gentlemen who enjoy the dignity of being members of District Boards will in future give these matters, especially the supply of good drinking water, their best attention.

35. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 31st March writes :—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Mar. 31st, 1915

The ravages of plague and other epidemics.

About 24,000 deaths from plague are occurring weekly in India. Do we start with horror at this dread spectre of death? What are the authorities doing on their part? We are now past fear or courage. Northern India is being decimated, for in addition to these deaths from plague,

there are other epidemics like cholera, malaria, etc. Not á fourth of this annual loss of life in India from diseases has been caused in Europe even by the great war. We do not say that Government are doing nothing to prevent these diseases. Apparently these efforts are not adequate. The experience of the Panama region and of parts of Italy and of Calcutta itself shows that malaria can be driven out. Why then should the villages in Bengal be allowed to go to destruction? Of course, all the blame does not rest with Government. We also are to blame. If we do not know how to live, we are bound to die like worms and insects. Yet our leaders, busy with dreams of self-government and thoughts of autonomy, do not apparently trouble their heads about these epidemics. Oh the pity of it!

MOHAMMADI, April 2nd, 1915.

"The Calcutta Corporation."

36. In the last Calcutat Municipal elections, writes the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April, not even a single Musalman was returned. Will Government still refuse to give special representation to the Musalmans on local self-government Boards? The conduct of the Hindus in this connection has been throughout characterised by intense selfishness and hypocrisy. In fact, the Musalmans are being kept out of all political rights in India. The attention of Government is earnestly drawn to the matter.

BARISAL HITAISHI, Mar. 29th, 1915.

"Municipal election" (at Barisal).

37. The *Barisal Hitaishi* (Barisal) of the 29th March writes as follows on the recent Municipal election at Barisal:—

We hear that the Magistrate of Barisal wrote to the Manager of the Chouddarasi Zemindari, asking him to prevent Babu Kailas Chandra Sen, the mukhtear of the zemindari, from becoming a Municipal Commissioner. It is a well-known fact that the Magistrate is not very pleased with the Barisal Municipality and this lends some colour to the rumour above referred to. Many titled gentlemen and police officers canvassed for certain candidates, but with all this the faith of the public in our Magistrate's liberalmindedness was not shaken. He told Sarat Babu that he had never directed the police or anybody to canvass for any candidate, though he was not at all satisfied with the working of the municipality. He, however, admitted having expressed a desire to see a certain gentleman, of whom he had a high opinion, elected as a Commissioner. The police went on with their canvassing with unabated vigour, and the sheristadar and nazir of the Judge's Court also began to influence their subordinates. A representation to the District Judge against this was of no avail. Things came to such a pass that many independent-minded gentlemen thought of withdrawing from the affair altogether, but they were persuaded to stay on and see the struggle through. It is a pity that many public-spirited gentlemen have been kept out of the Municipal Board and self-government at Barisal has been reduced to a mere name.

MOSLEM HITAISHI, April 2nd, 1915.

"A reserved tank for Nawapara."

38. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April supports the memorial submitted to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division against the site fixed by the Magistrate of Khulna for the reserved tank of Nawapara, and hopes that the site suggested by the District Engineer will be approved by the Commissioner.

MOSLEM HITAISHI, April 2nd, 1915.

Pollution of the Ichamati.

39. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April is sorry to find that inspite of the article which appeared in its issue of the 12th March, regarding the pollution of the Ichamati in Manikganj by fishermen, Government has done nothing to remedy the evil. An epidemic of cholera has broken out in the villages on the river, due no doubt to the fouling of its waters, and the paper again asks Government to take prompt action in the matter.

(*f*)—*Questions affecting the land.*

CHARU MIHIR, Mar. 30th, 1915.

Sett'ement operation at Madhupur.

40. A correspondent writes to the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 30th March, that the way in which the costs of the settlement operations are being realised from the people of Madhupur, who are now in the grip of a severe famine, is ruining them. Many cultivators are selling their cattle

and even their seed paddy for finding the money wherewith to pay these costs, and unless the thing is stopped immediately they will have to die of starvation.

HITAVADI, April 2nd, 1915.

41. Babu Asutosh Jana, of Birula, writes to the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April, as follows :—

"Midnapur Settlement."

We fail to find any justification for the scale of court-fees fixed for the filing of objections under section 103 of the Tenancy Act. No court-fee has to be paid for objections regarding khas mahal lands, and we do not know why an exception should be made in the case of permanent mahals, since the provisions of the Tenancy Act are equally applicable to both. This rule about court-fees is a real hardship for poor raiyats and we ask our kindhearted Governor to have it repealed.

Next, as regards *bhagchasis*. Under the recent settlement operations ordinary raiyats have been recorded as tenure-holders and the *bhagchasis* under them as raiyats. This has given rise to a good deal of ruinous litigation. A man buys a plot of land for, say, Rs. 6,000 and gets it cultivated by *bhagchasis*. Under the new system the land will be taken as belonging to the *bhagchasis*, the real owner getting only some rent on it. This is quite unfair, and in a recent case, Kader Mandal *versus* Ahadali Molla (*vide* Calcutta Weekly Notes, Volume XIV, page 269) the Calcutta High Court has decided that a *bhagchasi* is not a raiyat. We are surprised that the lords of the Settlement Department should dare go against a ruling of the High Court and inflict all this mischief upon poor raiyats and upon Government as well, for the litigation which has been given rise to is ruining the raiyats and making Government spend a lot of money. Then about the enhancement of rents of permanently-settled lands by zemindars under section 52 of the Tenancy Act, as for example when the land occupied by a raiyat is found by the Settlement Officer to be larger in area than what was recorded in the zemindar's books. We must say that this is an injustice to the raiyats, and so indeed it has been ruled by the High Court to be in the case of Gauri Patra *versus* Ralli Brothers (*vide* Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, Volume XX, page 579), as well as in several other cases which all bear upon this. In the rule (No. 266) issued by the High Court in the case of Sewratan Kuar *versus* Sobha Ginda, on the 10th September 1895, it was decided that when a raiyat consented to pay enhanced rent for any extra area of land occupied by him, the Settlement Officer should, before sanctioning any increase in rent, satisfy himself as to the raiyat being aware of the area of the land he had been occupying previously. Section 52 of the Tenancy Act can apply to the following cases :—

(1) When the area of a plot of land on the bank of a river happens to be increased by the silting up of the river.
(2) When the raiyat happens to occupy any *jot* belonging to the landlord himself.
(3) When the raiyat happens to occupy any land previously occupied by another raiyat.

In permanent mahals raiyats can occupy such lands with the consent of the landlords, but it is by no means proper to enhance the rent of any raiyat, simply because he is found by the Settlement Officer to be occupying more land than that shown in the zamindar's books.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

PRASUN, Mar. 26th, 1915.

42. The *Prasun* (Katwa) of the 26th March complains of the serious inconvenience being caused to the poor raiyats whose lands have been acquired by the authorities of the Burdwan-Katwa Railway, by the inordinate delay on the part of the Company, in paying them the price they are entitled to as compensation.

Loss to the raiyats and the Burdwan-Katwa Railway.

DAINIK BASUMATI, Mar. 30th, 1915.

43. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th March suggests that inter and 3rd class compartments for females should always be placed in a certain part of each train, say at the centre or in the rear, so that people may find no difficulty

A railway complaint.

in finding them out quickly. Each carriage for females should have a contiguous compartment reserved for male escorts of the female passengers.

(h)—General.

SANJIVANI, April 1st, 1915.

Sardar Daljit Singh.

44. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 1st April writes:—The *West Coast Spectator* says that Sardar Daljit Singh has been appointed to succeed Sir K. G. Gupta in the India Council simply to please the Sikh community, the members of which are now shedding their blood in the war. It is, however, a matter for consideration whether a member of the Council should be appointed with a view to pleasing a particular community or with a view to securing the services of a man who can best explain the condition of India.

NAYAK, April 1st, 1915.

Sir Sankaran Nair.

45. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 1st April is alarmed to hear that Sir Sankaran Nair is going to be the Member for Education in the Imperial Council. Sir Sankaran is an English educated Indian but not a Hindu of the type of Sir Gurudas Banerjee and the Hon'ble Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. He is an iconoclast like Surendra, Bhupendra and others, and as such his appointment to that high office will be bad for India.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, April 3rd, 1915.

The next Education Member of Government.

46. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April refers to *Capital's* recent statement about the chances of Sir Sankaran Nair being the next Education Member of Government rather than Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. Sir Sankaran is an able and independent man. If Sir Ashutosh is better fitted for the office, he labours under the disability of not enjoying Lord Hardinge's good will. The educational problem is now as difficult as the police problem. Such education as we receive does not enable us to earn our bread successfully, though it creates all sorts of new material wants. The result is a terrible state of unrest. Sir Sankaran Nair, if he can quell this unrest, will have made himself immortal and done incalculable service to his country.

DAINIK BASUMATI, April 1st, 1915.

Mr. Gokhale's successor on the Public Service Commission.

47. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st April supports the Bengal Congress Committee's prayer to Government to appoint a Congress-man to succeed the late Mr. Gokhale on the Public Service Commission. It is hoped that this reasonable prayer will be granted.

PABNA BOGRA HITAISHI, Mar. 24th, 1915.

A postal complaint.

48. The *Pabna Bogra Hitaishi* (Pabna) of the 24th March writes that at the Haripur post office undue delays occur in the delivery of letters. A parcel is not delivered before 13 or 14 days. The mails from Chatmohar, which used formerly to be received in the evening, are now received at 9 or 10 o'clock the following morning. Post-cards, stamps, etc., are not always available here for sale in the quantities required.

BANGALI, Mar. 31st, 1915.

"Attainment of Shivahood"—imbecility of the Indians.

49. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 31st March says that the present war proves how helpless the Indians are. They are dependent on foreigners even for such necessities of life as cloth. If the workmen of Manchester have to go to the front, the Indians will have to assume the raiment of Adam and Eve. While such is their condition, they constantly speak of spiritual liberation. So imbecile are they!.

DAINIK BASUMATI, Mar. 31st, 1915.

Profit and Loss—State aid needed for the resuscitation of indigenous arts and industries.

50. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 31st March says that protection is absolutely necessary for a development of arts and industries in India. If Government grants this favour to the people, they will regard themselves amply compensated for the loss they will have suffered in the war. But unfortunately there are no indications of this desire of the Indians being fulfilled. All hopes for a resuscitation of the sugar industry in Bengal have been destroyed by the rejection of the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur's prayer for State help for the industry. Lord Carmichael is not going to eat *gur* as His Excellency said he would. There is no want of "chopped sugar" for him.

51. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April cordially supports the *Pioneer's* suggestion that after the war the import of German and Austrian goods into India should be prohibited. Unless this is done, Indian capitalists cannot be expected to start industries. Such new industries may legitimately claim protection against being undersold by German goods when the war is ended.

"A good proposal."

HITAVADI, April 2nd, 1915.

52. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* (Burdwan) of the 25th March says that just as the Government of England is buying shares in the Quiline Dye Company, so the Government of India also should buy shares in Indian industries in order to induce others to follow its example.

Government should buy shares in industries.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI, Mar. 25th, 1915.

53. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 1st April is not sorry for the defeat of Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur's resolution in the Imperial Council regarding the development of the Indian sugar industry, for such is the usual fate of non-official resolutions in this country. But still the Indian public, says the paper, must not lose heart. Let them work on and success is sure to be theirs in the long run.

"Sugar."

NAYAK, April 1st, 1915.

54. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 31st March says that Government has not yet been able to shake off thoroughly its trading instinct and so, on the pretext of the war, it has assumed a monopoly of the wheat trade and, throwing off the rod of rule, taken up the rod of measurement. It will be a serious thing if this taste of trading turns Government into a perfect tradesman, just as the taste of human blood turns a tiger into a dangerous man-eater. It, however augurs well for the Indians that Government have at last given up the free-trade policy. People will anxiously wait to know how the profit which Government will make in the wheat business is to be spent.

The wheat business of the Government.

DAINIK BASUMATI, Mar. 31st, 1915.

55. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 30th March thanks the Government of India for what they have done to regulate the export of wheat, and says that similar steps should be taken with regard to the export of paddy and rice as well.

"The export of wheat."

CHARU MIHIR, Mar. 30th, 1915.

56. Referring to Lord Hardinge's recent observations on the rejection by the House of Lords of the proposal for an Executive Council for the United Provinces, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April writes that this is the second occasion on which Lord Hardinge has courageously espoused the cause of the people of India. We all know how boldly His Excellency spoke out for the Indian residents of the Transvaal and now he has again stood up for the people of the United Provinces. Indeed, after Lord Ripon, no other Viceroy has ever shown such courage. It is fortunate for the English people that Lord Hardinge is now at the head of their Indian Empire.

"The House of Lords and the Viceroy."

BANGAVASI, April 3rd, 1915.

57. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st April severely condemns Lord MacDonell's attitude in the House of Lords on the question of granting an Executive Council to the Government of the United Provinces. People of England cannot realise how their countrymen, born and bred in an atmosphere of freedom, become staunch supporters of despotic rule after coming to India. Lord MacDonell's speech clearly shows what a friend of Civilian despotism he is. It is unnecessary to rake up old memories which may put His Lordship to shame in respect of his thoughtless deeds in the early days of his Civilian life. This much, however, can be said that the measures he adopted for combating famine did not receive universal support. Besides this, he forgets that since his departure from India the country has rapidly progressed through English education. Hence it is a mistake to try to limit the scope of reform in India in the manner in which he has advised Government to do. No wonder that Lord Curzon, well known for his despotic nature, supported Lord MacDonell's speech. Lord Crewe's reply to them have, however, given great satisfaction to the Indians.

"Despotic rule."

DAINIK BASUMATI, April 1st, 1915.

58. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 30th March is deeply grieved at the throwing out of the proposal for the United Provinces Executive Council by the House of Lords, and says that their act shows their utter disregard for India's hopes and aspirations.

"The United Provinces Executive Council."

CHARU MIHIR, Mar. 30th, 1915

NAYAK, April 1st, 1915.

"The United Provinces Executive Council."

59. Referring to the subject noted in the margin, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 1st April, says that the throwing out of the proposal by the House of Lords has been taken by Lord Hardinge as a personal insult. But why? His Excellency wanted to play a bit of political trick, for he thought that in these troublous times our countrymen would be pleased to have a lollypop like the proposed Executive Council for the United Provinces and that there would be fewer enemies of Government. Our officials are very much mistaken if they think that our countrymen are at all anxious to obtain such flimsy gifts. Such things may please a few Anglicised Babus, but what the people at large want is the removal of their dire poverty. It is folly to think of self-government or reformed Councils or widened political rights so long as millions of men cannot even get one full meal a day. Our English-educated Babus who cry for these so-called boons do immense mischief to the country by arousing in the minds of the people a desire for impracticable things and making them revolt even against the authority of their parents.

BANGALI, Mar. 30th, 1915.

"A new tune in the Curzonian flute."

60. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 30th March has the following :—

The Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces were so sure of the proposal for an Executive Council for the United Provinces being carried out that it was even rumoured that Dr. Sunder Lall would be one of the members of the Council. Lord Hardinge and Sir James Meston had been under the impression that Parliament would never grudge this boon to a province whose people were fighting for the British Empire and sacrificing their lives for upholding its honour. The House of Lords, however, have been influenced over by Lord Curzon, Lord Sydenham and others into throwing out the proposal, on the plea that controversial matters should not be discussed at a time like the present. Nor did these good friends of India stop at that, for we hear that they expressed the opinion that India should be placed under the personal rule of the Viceroy, and that the present system of Government by Council was not at all good for India. The news has come to us as a great shock. Alas for Morley and his schemes of Council reform and dreams of self-government in India!

Lord Curzon and some other politicians of the same ilk think that they have a special knowledge of Indian affairs. But did absolute personal rule ever exist in India in ancient times? True, the form of government was monarchical, but it used to be greatly influenced by popular opinion. The Sovereign would never do anything without consulting his ministers, counsellors and people. Besides, there were the village panchayats, village unions and other popular bodies which used to manage rural affairs. Even now Indians prefer concerted action to individual effort. In the present times we have no direct influence on the administration of our country, and so we want a revival of the ancient system under which the voice of the people was a dominating factor in the administration. The fate of the scheme for an Executive Council for the United Provinces has, therefore, caused us great pain. Lord Curzon and Lord MacDonnell have not yet been able to form a true idea of the state of things in this country, and that is why they have opposed the scheme and suggested the introduction of personal government into India. Such a form of government may commend itself to them but will be far from conducive to the real welfare of India. Lord Curzon has evidently lost sight of the enormous mischief he created in this country by partitioning Bengal in defiance of unanimous public opinion.

Lord MacDonnell left India nearly 15 years ago and Lord Curzon about 10 years ago. Tremendous changes have taken place in our country during this long time—changes which have directed the current of Indian thought into new channels unknown to these noble lords. It is these years that have seen the birth of the *swadeshi* agitation, it is during this period that the gracious visit of the King-Emperor to India has brought about changes in the administration of India, and it has seen among our countrymen the growth of new hopes and aspirations, the awakening of a national spirit and the creation of a keen desire to uphold the country's honour. We all know how the Indians residing in South Africa fought bravely for the maintenance of their country's honour. Lord Hardinge is fully aware of these facts, but Lord Curzon is not. A perusal of Lord Hardinge's remarks on the throwing out of the scheme by the

House of Lords shows how hopeful His Excellency is of the ultimate success of his proposal. We fail to see what made Lord Curzon and his friends so bold as to oppose the scheme—an act which only proclaims their ignorance of Indian affairs. Our Viceroy is confident that the United Provinces are sure to get an Executive Council, but we do not know whether he will be able to prevent the mischief which the opponents of the scheme are ready to commit.

61. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April refers to Lord Curzon's recent expression of opinion in the House of Lords in favour of Chief Commissionerships being the best form of local government in India. This idea springs from His Lordship's fondness for power. Chief Commissioners will be more amenable to Viceregal control than Lieutenant-Governors or Governors in Council. Luckily for India, there is little chance now of Lord Curzon's suggestion being adopted.

HITAVADI, April 2nd, 1915.

"Lord Curzon's lament."

62. The *Pravahini* (Calcutta) of the 5th April writes:—

PRAVAHINI, April 5th, 1915.

The usefulness of an Executive Council.

Experience proves that the Indians gain nothing more from a Provincial Executive Council than a mere seat on it for one of them. Besides this, when a Lieutenant-Governor rules a province singly, many things can be done by him if only he can be convinced of the necessity for them. When, however, an Executive Council comes in, none of its members desire to take the responsibility for any work; and in fact every one tries to shirk responsibility as best he can. It is a wonder why the leaders of public opinion in the United Provinces should be mad after such a Council. We think that it is only their jealousy of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa which prompts them to seek an Executive Council from their rulers.

63. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April says that it is a real glory to India that she has inspite of her dire poverty been able to spend a large sum of money for meeting the expenses of the Indian expeditionary force. "The people of India," concludes the paper, "are ever ready to do anything for their Emperor, even to laying down their lives in his service."

BANGALI, April 2nd, 1915.

The cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

64. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April says:—

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, April 3rd, 1915.

The Hindi *Yuddha Varta*.

Many things have been published by the United Provinces Press Bureau concerning the war, and the Government there has derived much help from it in the matter of allaying fears and apprehensions, but the printing costs, which amount to Rs. 6,500, seem to be very high. To this must be added the cost of postage. We are of opinion that there should be some reduction of expenditure under this head. We do not understand what advantages the English newspapers derive from the reports issued by the Press Bureau. It is necessary that vernacular papers should be supplied with news, but it would be sufficient if they are supplied with translations of the Viceroy's telegrams.

It will not be out of place to refer to the weekly war news published by the Bengal Government, which publishes Hindi translations of only the Viceroy's telegrams. Up to this time we have seen only nine issues of it. Its language is always impure and no one learns anything from it that has not already been published in the dailies. We do not think that the *Yudhavarta* is read with relish by any one. Even the latest news published in its columns are seven dayss' old. If there were any freshness in it then people would certainly like to read it.

65. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st April writes:—

DAINIK BASUMATI, April 1st, 1915.

The case of Babu Uma Charan Ray Chaudhury, Deputy Magistrate.

The Commission which was appointed to enquire into the charge of bribery against Babu Uma Charan Ray Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate, found no conclusively incriminating evidence against him. It is, nevertheless, rumoured that Government will dispense with his services on the advice of the Commission which considers him incompetent for the post he holds. Uma Charan Babu has been working as a Deputy Magistrate for the last 20 years. It is now too late to call him incompetent. If, however, Government thinks him no longer fit for the duties of a Deputy Magistrate, he should either be transferred to some other department or made to retire on a pension. It will be unjust to dismiss him. Lord Carmichael will, it is hoped, do justice to him.

NOAKHALI SAMMILANI, Mar. 29th, 1915.

66. The *Noakhali Sammilani* (Noakhali) of the 29th March writes:—

Where will the new town be located?

It is unsatisfactory to know that Government has not yet decided where the new district headquarters of Noakhali is to be, when the existing town of Noakhali is destroyed, as it will soon be. If the building of a temporary town becomes necessary, Begumganj should perhaps be selected for the purpose. In the meantime Government should finally decide on the site for the new town.

PRASUN, Mar. 26th, 1916.

67. The *Prasun* (Katwa) of the 26th March appeals to Government to take every step for protecting Katwa town from erosion. The local pecuniary assistance secured towards this work so far has been rather poor, but nevertheless Government must undertake the work to save the people.

Danger to Katwa from erosion by the Ajai.

HITAVADI, April 2nd, 1915.

68. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April is surprised to hear it stated by the Director of Fisheries that it is the Permanent Settlement which is to blame for the scarcity of fish in Bengal. Officials may regard the Permanent Settlement with disfavour, but the real fact is that fish is scarce because the rivers and ponds are drying up.

The Permanent Settlement and Fisheries.

III.—LEGISLATION.

MOHAMMADI, April 2nd, 1915.

69. The following is a full translation of a paragraph which has appeared in the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April:—

"The new law."

A law has recently been passed in the Supreme Legislative Council under the name of "The Defence of India Act." Under this law a Commission will be charged with the trial of offences against public peace and anarchical crimes. The Commission will be composed of three Judges, one of whom will be a non-official Barrister-at-Law. They will have the power to pass sentences of transportation and death, and there will be no appeal against their decisions. Only the Viceroy will have the power to rescind their decisions. The Act having been passed, it is useless to discuss it *in extenso*. On the whole we are afraid lest it should be an instrument in the hands of the police for punishing innocent people. Our knowledge of the decisions passed by the highest tribunal in the land during the last ten years creates many such fears in our mind. Besides this, what law can be severer than that there will be no appeal against a sentence of death? However that may be, we now request Government to adopt great caution in the application of this law. Government has passed this law with a good object and for the safety of the Empire and the people. It should take care that this object be not frustrated and the purpose of wicked men and anarchists be not served.

PRAVAHINI, April 5th, 1915.

70. The *Pravahini* (Calcutta) of the 5th April describes as fools those who have been protesting against the Defence of India Act, firstly, because to make a protest which is sure not to be honoured and accepted is the work of a man utterly devoid of the sense of self-respect, and secondly, because the Act has already been passed and so it is now simply useless to howl againt it. Government is perfectly aware of the attitude of the educated Indian community towards the measure. Nevertheless, they have passed it. To protest against it, therefore, bespeaks foolishness and not courage on the part of the protestor. Besides this, when Government is responsible for the maintenance of peace in the country, it behoves every honest man not to carp at anything it may do for the purpose.

The Defence of India Act.

JYOTI, Mar. 25th, 1915.

71. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 25th March says that the only cause for anxiety about the Defence of India Act lies in the fact that generally high officials do not make personal enquiries about the actual state of things, but issue orders simply on the advice of lower officers. It is consequently prayed that the new Act may be enforced with great caution. In conclusion, the writer exhorts the people of the country to behave in such a manner during the war that there may arise no necessity for enforcing it.

Ibid.

72. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 30th March writes :— CHARU MIHIR, Mar. 30th. 1915.

The Defence of India Act.

The public have not yet been able to grasp the full significance of the recently-passed Defence of India Act, but what little they have understood has created quite a panic among them. Such a measure is no doubt necessary for the safety of a country engaged in a war and, in fact, a similar legislation was enacted at the beginning of the war in Europe by the Government of every country which has joined the great conflict. But save and except the raids of the *Emden*, now happily over, India has not so far been affected by the war, and we fail to find any justification for the passing of this law in our country. The people of our country have nothing whatever to do with the nations which are now fighting against the British Raj, and our Government have frankly admitted this fact. There would be no objection to the new law if it were meant to prevent Indians from having any dealings with England's enemies in the future. Indeed, in that case the Act would have received the heartiest support of the Indian public. The object of the law, however, is quite a different one.

We do not think that even the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department will make bold to say that the thefts and dacoities which are now taking place in India have any connection with the war. It is not, therefore, much to the glory of Government that a semi-martial law like this has been passed for the trial of offenders guilty of those crimes. As we have said several times already, it is a serious mistake for Government to call these dacoities political, for this vests these crimes with a sort of dignity and thus indirectly encourages their commission. It is probably for this reason that the Indian public do not look down upon these dacoities with the contempt they deserve. In fact, there is nothing to show that these dacoities are political in nature. We, therefore, ask Government to consider coolly whether the new Act is at all necessary for putting down this class of crimes. Most of the persons who have so far been sent up to the law-courts on a charge of being accused of these dacoities, have been acquitted. During the past twelve months the police have sent up three innocent young men on a charge of murder, and in every case the accused has been acquitted and the police have been found to have tried to get him punished by concocting false evidence against him. There is no knowing what the fate of these innocent youths would have been if their cases had been tried summarily by a semi-military court instead of the High Court, or if they had been refused the help of eminent lawyers. The decisions of the *quasi*-military tribunals to be established under the new law will be non-appealable, and even the High Court will have no jurisdiction over these courts. We ask our rulers to think whether it is at all prudent to shake the public faith in the justice of the British courts of law, as is likely to be the case when the new law comes into operation.

73. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April writes that the new Defence Act is a repressive measure which will practically stop all public criticisms of the police or the military. Newspapers should be particularly on their guard against incurring any penalty under the new law. HITAVADI, April 2nd, 1915.

Ibid.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

74. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April says :— DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, April 3rd, 1915.

Bushir Raj case.

It appears that the Superintendent of this Hill State (near Simla) and the Punjab Government have not given their proper attention to this case, otherwise they would not have put aside the claims of all other heirs in favour of those of the maid-servant's son. We now request Lord Hardinge to enquire into the case and give the reins of government to the Ranis of Rampur Bushir. Will not Lord Hardings, who has earned the gratitude of the Bengalis by the annulment of the partition of Bengal, of the Biharis by the creation of Bihar and Orissa, of the Musalmans by his decision in the Cawnpur Mosque affair, and of the Indians in general by intervening in the South African muddle, earn fame by doing justice to these Ranis?

V.—Prospects of the Crops and Condition of the People.

Mohammadi, April 2nd, 1915.

"Be prepared for the trial"—famine in Bengal.

75. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April, thinking that there are signs of an approaching famine on all sides, urges all Musalmans in the country to be prepared beforehand for it so that adequate steps may be taken by them to relieve their famine-stricken co-religionists and prevent them from embracing Christianity for paltry doles of rice and similar things given by wily missionaries. It was in this manner that large numbers of Musalmans were Christianised in the Jessore, Nadia and other districts.

The Anjuman-Ulama is ready to help Musalmans to the utmost of its ability in this matter. Relief committees should be formed in every village or groups of villages, and boys and young men should go about collecting subscriptions and doles of rice from people. A watchful eye should be kept on the movements of missionaries, and wherever there is the least suspicion of any missionary trying to convert Musalmans to Christianity, by taking advantage of the prevalence of famine, the fact should at once be brought to the notice of the Anjuman.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Nayak, April 2nd, 1915.

"A picture of Indians.'

76. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April writes:—

Before the war a class of Anglo-Indians painted India as seething with unrest. The war has disillusionised the British public of this wrong idea. Sir Henry Cotton, in a recent article in the *Contemporary Review*, entitled "India, now and after," has clearly shown this. Indeed, the way in which Indians are now sacrificing their lives for Britain is a sight to see. It shows what the real character of the Indians is. If even after this, Indians are abused by Anglo-Indians as disloyal and so forth, it can only be put down to utter meanness or sheer madness. Of course there are a handful of perverse anarchists amongst us, but what country is absolutely free from them? They count as a mere drop in the ocean amongst the teeming millions of India's population. It is not sound statemanship to saddle the loyal population with a succession of repressive laws in terror of these anarchists. Our officials know this quite well, but the pressure of Anglo-Indian newspapers forces their hands. Loyalty is inherent in the Indian character, and Indians will not lose this trait, no matter if repressive laws are passed repeatedly and no matter how acute the political situation in the country may come to be because of the despicable deeds of a handful of anarchists. It will conduce to the greater popularity of British rule in India, the maintenance of which is necessary in the interests both of India and Britain, if there was more sympathy infused into the official and personal dealings of Englishmen towards our countrymen.

Dainik Chandrika, Mar. 31st, 1915.

The Maharajadhiraj's speech.

77. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 31st March, referring to the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan's recent speech at the British Indian Association on anarchical crimes, writes:—

(1) Anarchist youths care nothing for Surendras, Bhupendras or Maharajas. They have no respect for the ordinary journalist or political leader. They firmly believe in anarchism as the best way of subserving the interests of the country. They have got to be disabused of this great mistake.

(2) Our ordinary patriots and leaders have now been found out. Their hypocritical ways of procedure cannot possibly purge the country of anarchism. People now know that these so-called leaders are selfish creatures who can incite them to a certain course of conduct, but cannot protect them when in trouble. They encouraged the people to participate in the *swadeshi* agitation, but when the police under Sir B. Fuller began to apply pressure to stop it, the so-called leaders did not come forward to protect them. The public will never forget that.

(3) Good feeling between the people and the police will never be established until the Police Department is thoroughly renovated. Until such good

feeling is established, the police will never be able successfully to cope with anarchical crimes. The anarchists know this and that is why they are enjoying immunity now. What is wanted is an utter abandonment of the present policy and a thorough reorganisation of the Police Department.

The fact is, no effort has yet been made in our country to treat the disease of anarchism scientifically. The authorities apparently want to conceal the fact that anarchism originated in the mistakes made under Sir B. Fuller's *régime*, after the partition of Bengal. The incompetence of many police officers, Indian and European, has allowed many offenders to escape almost when they were caught. That fact will not probably be made public. Is there in the Police Department any connected history of the lives of the various political suspects? Is there any bureau for suspected political offenders in Bengal, Bombay or the Punjab? The information about such offenders collected by men like Shamsul Alam and Suresh Mukherjee has all been lost with their deaths. The truth is, the Police Department is permeated with envy and jealousy. Many want to earn cheap credit for themselves without doing serious work. Some light is thrown on the inside aspect of these things by the deposition before the Magistrate by Bejoy Krista Bose, an accused in the Garden Reach dacoity case, before his release.

These present-day anarchists are well-informed men versed in the law. The average policemen cannot cope with them. Four or five men murdered Suresh Mukherjee in the morning in a lane off Cornwallis Square and yet the police could identify only one of them. Why? And the man who was identified is still an absconder. Revolutionary leaflets were posted on the gas-lamps on the streets of Calcutta and yet none could catch the offenders. So many high police officers are murdered and yet the murderers are not traced. Is that not adequate proof of the incompetence of the police? Of course the police alone are not to blame. If the authorities are making mistakes the leaders and the public too are indifferent and neglectful of their duties. If it is wrong to blame the police alone, it is equally wrong to blame the public. Everyone now seeks selfishly to hide his disreputable past and pose as an irreproachable man. The anarchists possess cunning, unity and intelligence. Is the other side equally well equipped in these respects? Repression will not kill anarchists, it can punish one or two really guilty men, but will lead to many innocent men suffering along with them.

78. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April writes that Mr. Justice Mukherjee's judgment in the Musalmanpara bomb case has acted on the *Statesman* much as a red rag acts on a bull. Mr. Justice Mukherjee is to blame apparently in that, being an Indian, he has ventured to blame the police. Though his two European colleagues have done the same, the *Statesman* has nothing to say thereto. Indeed, our contemporary falsely says that these European Judges have not condemned the police. Now, there is a class of Europeans here who, though fattening on Indian's money, always hold Indians up to obloquy. The *Statesman* belongs to this class. But for the help afforded by the late Kumar Indra Chandra Singh to Mr. Robert Knight on a certain well-known occasion, the *Statesman* would not be existing to-day. And during Mr. Knight's editorship the policy of the paper was that of a real friend of India.

HITAVADI, April 2nd, 1915.

"Curious gratitude."

But in these days, the *Statesman* outdoes even the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* in expressing hatred of Indians. The conduct of the police towards Nagendra was really most reprehensible. Without evidence and by manufacturing evidence the police sought to get an innocent man hanged. Is not that scandalous thing regrettable? In any other civilised country conduct like this would have led to a severe agitation and brought severe punishment on the police officers concerned. All the three Judges accused the police of manufacturing evidence. The evidence of Narendranath Mukherjee they condemned as having "no foundation in fact." That of Monoranjan and Shomeswar was declared "manifestly untrue in essential parts." Sharfat's story was denounced as "false." Inspite of all these remarks by the three Judges, the *Statesman* does not hesitate to single out Mr. Justice Mukherjee for special attack. It creates race-hatred between the rulers and the ruled and as such deserves punishment.

BANGALI, April 3rd, 1915.

"All the fault lies with Nanda Ghosh."

79. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April twits the *Statesman* for tracing the growth of the anarchist movement to the present educational system in the country. It is this educational system which has produced men like Ram Mohan Ray, Keshab Chandra Sen, Vidyasagar, and a host of others equally eminent. It is this educational system which has infused new life into Indians and endowed them with a new strength. Anarchism owes its origin to economic causes. There are many avenues of employment open in European countries which are closed to our youths. Until this economic problem is solved and new means of earning a livelihood are made available for our youths, the unrest in the country will only go on increasing. It will not do to blame our educational system for it.

PRAVASI, Chaitra, 1321 (B.S.)

"Usefulness of British rule in India."

80. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Chaitra*, 1321 (B.S.), writes:—

It will not be possible to organise an armed revolution against the British Raj and get rid of it. Nor is there any power within India which can keep the entire country under its control and protect the people from the attacks of external enemies. Such a power may perhaps be created in the future, but for the present the continuance of British rule is essential to India's welfare. It is British rule which is steadily demolishing the barriers of caste and thus uniting the different classes of the people, and every advancement effected in the country owes its inception to British effort. It is, therefore, necessary to India's best interests that she should remain under British rule.

PRAVASI, Chaitra, 1321 (B.S.)

"The meaning of independence."

81. The following appears in the *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Chaitra*, 1321 (B. S.):—

There is a kind of independence in which the Sovereign belongs to the same nation as the people. Such a country is independent even if the Sovereign be a despot. But independence like this is by no means desirable. We all know how the people of Turkey became disgusted with Abdul Hamid's rule and deposed him. China used to be ruled by a member of the Manchu race, a people who had identified themselves with the Chinese. But such a rule at last came to be burdensome to the Chinese. In Japan the class of men called Samrai used to have a preponderating voice in the administration of the country, but now a purely constitutional form of government exists in the country. So then we see that a people cannot be said to be truly independent if only they are governed by one of their own countrymen. The secret of independence lies in the possession by the people of the right of taxing themselves and of making their own laws and maintaining the peace of their country.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR, April 3rd, 1915.

New expectation.

82. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April, in the course of an article entitled as noted in the margin, says that under Hindu and Moslem rule the people of India used to enjoy a good deal of self-government. The Hindu Kings never interfered in the internal administration. This work was entrusted to the Brahmins who used to lead pure and unselfish lives and enjoyed the confidence of the people and the king alike. The king collected revenues and there his connection with his subjects ended. Moslem rule also did not bring about a change in this state of things. They also left the people to govern themselves. They, however, interfered to some extent in the internal administration to prevent a widespread revolt.

But things have entirely changed under the British. Within 100 or 150 years of their rule the people have entirely forgotten whether they ever enjoyed self-government or not. It has become such a novel thing for us that even the small measure of independence which has been given to us in the Hindu University has filled our mind with happiness. Want of self-government for a few years have so far affected our minds that we do not feel confident in our own abilities.

That a change is going to take place in the administration of India is every day becoming more probable. The writings in the *Times* and the *Manchester Guardian* lend colour to this. This hope has been further strengthened by the expression used by Lord Hardinge in his speech the other day.

83. In the course of an obituary notice of the late Mr. Gokhale, the *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Chaitra* 1321 (B. S.), observes :— PRAVASI, Chaitra, 1921 (B.S.)

Indians and politics.

The representatives of the people in the Legislative Councils have absolutely no voice in the making of laws, or the imposition of taxes, or the expenditure of the revenues of the country. In every question the decision of officials is final, no matter how strong may the arguments be which non-official Indian members put forward against them. One would thus be almost inclined to think that the time and energy Indian members devote to the work of Legislative Councils are only so much waste. There is, however, one good which comes out of it all, and that is that the Indian public is taught to realise the justness of their claims. Even if Indian members of Legislative Councils are defeated at every step, they are sure to gain their object in the long run when public opinion in this country becomes stronger. Our representatives must work hard and be masters of dry facts like the late Mr. Gokhale.

84. The *Medinipur Hitaishi* (Midnapur) of the 15th March prays for an extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office in India, for in the present time of unrest on all sides India requires a strong man of his ability and experience at the helm of her affairs. The fact that the people are already agitating for an extension of his term of office proves how popular he has become with the Indians. MEDINIPUR HITAISHI, Mar. 15th, 1915.

"The future Viceroy."

85. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April supports the movement started in Delhi in favour of an extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office, and hopes that the Secretary of State will grant the prayer for the extension of His Excellency's term of service. BASUMATI, April 3rd, 1915.

Extension of Lord Hardinge s Viceroyality.

86. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 30th March heartily supports the proposal for an extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office. By his annulment of the partition of Bengal and by his bold espousal of the cause of the Indian residents of the Transvaal, and also by many other acts, great and small, with which he has sought to promote the welfare of India, His Excellency has endeared himself to the people of this country, and the paper will be very happy to see him continue to be in his exalted office for many years yet. CHARU MIHIR, Mar. 30th 1915.

Ibid.

87. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April writes :— DAINIK BASUMATI, April 3rd, 1915.

'The military situation."

The opinion has been widely expressed that unless Germany can defeat Russia before the cold weather is over and before England can put her fresh-trained troops on the field, there is no hope for her. But so far Germany has not been able to do anything. She has not succeeded in occupying Russia's fortifications near the eastern frontiers of Prussia. True, the Russian army had at one time to evacuate the fort of Kutno, but they took possession of it soon after. German warships made an attempt to take the Russian port of Libau, but failed. A large number of German troops were directed towards Central Poland and Warsaw but neither they nor the Austrian troops sent towards South Poland could accomplishe their objects. Since even these comparatively easy tasks have proved to be too much for the Austro-German forces, can any one expect that they will ever be able to do anything? The Austrian troops have been defeated again and again in Gallicia and the Carpathian region. If, instead of madly rushing towards Gallicia, they move towards the Carpathians and help the Austro-German forces there, the Austrians may yet do something and beat the Russians back even when they are about to enter Hungary. But the foolish Commander of the Austrian army thinks that it would be to his advantage to move on towards Gallicia. If that be so, why has Przemsyl fallen inspite of the presence of Austrian soldiers in East and West Gallicia. Has not the Austrian General yet seen through the weakness of his army? The enormous forces at her command has enabled Russia to shatter all Germany's fond hopes. But why has not France taken this opportunity to enter Germany through Alsace-Lorraine? True, the French troops are delivering repeated attacks upon the Germans in Champagne and Oeuvre, but with what result? We hear that the main railroad between Rheims and Argonne is still in German possession. Why are not the French trying to take it? Now that Germany is engaged with Russia, France ought to attack

her on the west before she can bring out fresh troops when the spring sets in. We doubt whether the French will be any match for the Germans when fresh numbers of them come to the field, and we do not know why General Joffre is not taking the offensive with the same vigour as before and why he is refusing to send his reserves against the Germans. The successful fighting in the south of Vosges sometimes gives us hope that France will be able to take Mulhausen. But that hope has not yet been fulfilled, nor have the French troops so far shown any great activity in that region. Then, again, the British troops are fighting stubbornly in the north of France and in the Ypres region, but it is a pity that their success has not been commensurate with their losses. Even the united British and Indian forces have not been able to drive the Germans backwards and the opinion has, therefore, been expressed that they ought not to take the offensive any more but content themselves with checking the German advance. They can, when the opportunity comes later on, clear the western theatre of all Germans. We are sure that steps are being taken to ensure success to the British arms, for the Commanders of the British army, who are not fools, are no doubt doing what they think best. They are still taking the offensive perhaps because they still find it convenient to do so, though, however, the gain is not commensurate with the cost. But then the loss in men is on both sides, as is inevitable in modern scientific warfare. We should think that it will be enough for England and France if they can anyhow inflict upon Germany as much loss as possible so long as the latter is busy with Russia. The present steady weakening of Germany's forces is sure to make her downfall an easy task.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 10th April 1915.

B. S. Press—10-4-1915—29X—189—H. C.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 15 of 1915.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 10th April 1915.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch	203

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Nil.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—*Police*—

The Mussalmanpara bomb case	205
Police intrusion at the United Provinces Provincial Conference	*ib.*

(b)—*Working of the Courts*—

Nil.

(c)—*Jails*—

Nil.

(d)—*Education*—

Vernacular as the medium of instruction ...	205
The Doyal Singh College, Lahore	206

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration*—

The Calcutta municipal elections	206
Question of election of the Darjeeling Municipal Commissioner	207
Official interference in municipal elections ...	*ib.*

(f)—*Questions affecting the land*—

The steam-plough and agriculture	207

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation*—

Nil.

(h)—*General*—

Dismissal of a Deputy Magistrate of Khulna ...	208
The conviction of Gokul Chand	*ib.*
Subordinate officials and confidential reports ...	*ib.*

III.—LEGISLATION.

The United Provinces Executive Council and the Viceroy	209
The Public Safety Legislation	210
The reign of silence	*ib.*
The United Provinces Executive Council ...	211
The new law and the rules under it ...	212

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Maharaja of Burdwan on the situation ...	213
Ditto ditto ...	*ib.*
Ditto ditto ...	214
Our young men	215
The Bengal Provincial Conference	216
Mrs. Besant's Presidential speech	*ib.*

LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[*As it stood on 30th September 1914.*]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	**"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (N.)**	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60 ...	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.) ..	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabartti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	**"Bengalee" (N.)** ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 68	4,500
4	**"Calcutta Budget" (N.)**	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	**"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)**	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, Brahmin, age 40	500 (Suspended.)
6	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha ...	300
7	"Collegian" ...	Ditto ...	Fortnightly ...	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 37	1,000
8	"Culture" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46 ...	500
9	"Darjeeling Mail" (N.) ..	Darjeeling ...	Weekly ...	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
10	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine." (P.)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52 ...	600
11	**"East" (N.)** ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 61 ...	200
12	**"Habiul Matin"** (English edition.) (N.)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, Muhammadan, age 61.	1,000
13	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 45 ...	4,500
14	**"Herald" (N.)** ...	Dacca ...	Daily ...	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya ...	2,000
15	**"Hindu Patriot" (N.)**	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 46 ...	1,000
16	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 49 ...	700
17	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60 ...	400
18	**"Indian Empire" (N.)**	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, Brahmin, age 56.	2,000
19	"Indian Express" (P.) ..	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 50.	250
20	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 51 ...	650
21	**"Indian Mirror" (N.)**	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
22	**"Indian Nation" (N.)**	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30 ...	800
23	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 46.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
24	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 35.	1,000
25	**"Modern Review" (P.)**	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
26	**"Mussalman" (N.)**	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahaman, Muhammadan, age 33 ...	1,000

No.	Name of publication	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
27	"National Magazine" (P.)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prassana De Hindu, Kayastha, age 66.	500
28	"Pilgrim" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
29	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35 ...	200
30	"Reis and Rayyet" N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63 ...	350
31	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 32.	1,000
32	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Brahmin, age 36.	1,200
33	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
34	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60 ...	400
35	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
36	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48 ...	2,700

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*)—*Police.*

263. Adverting to the decision of the Special Tribunal in the Mussalmanpara bomb case, the *Hablul Matin* writes that it was anticipated by those who followed the evidence in the trial. Their Lordships pronounced the accused, Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta, to be innocent of the grave charges against him. There was no other course open to the learned Judges, and the judgment has secured the unqualified support of the public. The facts of the case prove that such outrages are sources of grave danger to the safety of the public. The journal congratulates him on his acquittal. At the same time, it feels it its duty to point out the gravity of the situation. Unless these bomb outrages are stopped, many innocent persons will fall victims to such dastardly crimes. It has been proved that Nagendra was on his way to his brother, who lives in the vicinity of the scene of the outrage. The poor lad suffered terrible injuries, and narrowly escaped death. In addition to that, circumstances pointed him out as the malefactor, and he had to bear the suspense of a most painful ordeal. It must be admitted that the prosecution was conducted in the most favourable and liberal spirit, which was marked by the utter absence of rancorous vindictiveness. The Chief Justice, in his judgment, spoke in eulogistic terms of the impartial manner in which Sir S. P. Sinha conducted the prosecution. It need not be said that the observations of His Lordship and those of Justices Mukharji and Holmwood have strengthened the confidence of the public in British justice. But the public have, also, certain grave responsibilities. They should come forward to assist Government in putting down such fiendish outrages. This can be done, not by acting as police informers, but by creating a feeling of bitter hatred against such outrages, and by supplying the authorities with all the facts of which any person is cognisant regarding such outrages. If Indians fail in their duties, they must be prepared to face greater troubles in future and suffer for their lethargy and indifference.

The Mussalmanpara bomb case.

Hablul Matin, 31st Mar. 1915.

264. Mrs. Besant, as President of the United Provinces Provincial Conference at Gorakhpur, had an experience, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* which has now become rather common and therefore does not excite that public surprise which it deserves. Would it be believed that Mrs. Besant detected a police officer creeping into the room in which the Subjects Committee meeting was being held? On this, the President requested the man to leave the place, which he did, only to return after some time armed with the authority of his superior, the Police Superintendent. Then he refused to withdraw. Mrs. Besant had no alternative but to adjourn the meeting, which was afterwards held at a private residence. This action of the policeman can only be regarded as nothing short of an insult offered to the educated and public-spirited delegates of the Conference assembled at Gorakhpur under the presidentship of a distinguished lady like Mrs. Besant. Incidents like these only do unmitigated mischief all along the line—they serve no other purpose than to irritate unnecessarily the public mind. The *Patrika* trusts the matter will not end here, but that the gentlemen of the United Provinces will move and agitate, till the wrong done to them is redressed.

Police intrusion at the United Provinces Provincial Conference.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 7th April 1915.

(*d*)—*Education.*

265. The *Mussalman* writes that the more it thinks of the Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar's proposal to make vernaculars as the media of instruction in secondary schools the more it feels inclined to support it. The journal does not lose sight of the fact that when the question was discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council, the other day, there were eminent men who opposed it,

Vernacular as the medium of instruction.

Musselman, 2nd April 1915

but it is led to think that the opposition was due to misunderstanding. Mr. Rayaningar did not propose that the teaching of English should be discontinued in secondary schools but rather emphasised its necessity, and said that English should be a compulsory subject. What he wanted was that History, Geography, Mathematics, Science, etc., should be taught through the medium of the vernacular of the learner, and that in secondary schools only, not in college classes. The paper fails to see how there would be a restriction of English education if the proposal be acted upon. It is gratifying that Sir Harcourt Butler, as spokesman of the Government of India, kept an open mind on the subject, and that he promised that Local Governments would be consulted. Sir Harcourt Butler pointed out that the proposal did not involve any change of educational policy but related to a change of educational economy. Those Muhammadan public men who opposed it did not sufficiently understand what it meant. Indians are all aware of the difficulties of imparting education through a foreign language. The question which Mr. Rayaningar has raised is not at all a new one and all well-wishers of the country should bestow their serious thought thereon. To quote Professor Kale, " The first thing the teacher has to do is to make the pupils understand the English of their History and Sanskrit text-books, and more attention comes to be paid to this than to the substance. This is an unnatural and unscientific system and it is amazing to find it seriously defended." The journal does not know what the opponents of the proposal have to say in regard to the above remarks, but hopes educated people in general will see the force of the argument and shape their opinion according to their own light. It appears that the time is coming when there will be a hot controversy over the subject, and it would be a great pity if the country as a whole does not support it when support would be needed.

INDIAN MIRROR, 7th April 1915.

The Doyal Singh College, Lahore.

266. In reviewing the report of the Doyal Singh College, Lahore, the *Indian Mirror* has been at some pains in giving its readers a full idea of the system of teaching which obtains at the Doyal Singh College, in order that they may compare it with what obtains in most of the private educational institutions in Bengal where a spirit of commercialism, by a singular irony of fate, instead of finding its scope in the legitimate field of commerce and industry, has found its way into the management of educational institutions. The high ideals, the noble aims and aspirations which breathe through the pages of Principal Vaswani's report sound like hollow mockery when applied to most of the Bengal educational institutions. The journal sincerely hopes that proprietors and the authorities of private schools and colleges in Bengal should take a leaf out of this little model college in the far off Punjab and try to emulate the spirit of the controlling staff of this excellent institution, so that they may say of the schools and colleges under their charge what Principal Vaswani says of that under his: " We want that this College may send out true servants of the nation, true knights of the spirit, young men true and loyal. Great men in the truest sense of that word; great not in the riches and resources of this world, but great in *character*—patriots of India—patriots of the world."

(*e*)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

HABLUL MATIN, 31st Mar. 1915.

The Calcutta municipal elections.

267. Commenting on the municipal elections, the *Hablul Matin* remarks that in some of the wards there were keen contests, but in the majority of such cases, the present Commissioners have retained their seats. A few candidates, who have never been Commissioners before, have succeeded in gaining civic honours, and they are to be congratulated on their good fortune. But, at the same time, they should bear in mind that they have taken immense responsibilities on their shoulders. They must look after the interests of the rate-payers who have voted in their favour, and take care not to betray their confidence. It cannot be said that the municipal affairs are in a very satisfactory condition in Calcutta. The paper is inclined to believe that things are better in Bombay. The gentlemen, who succeeded at the poll the other day, should exert their utmost to make Calcutta, which is the premier city in

India, worthy of its name of the City of Palaces. Municipal reform is equal in importance to administrative questions. They affect the daily life of the citizen. It would be pleasing to see civic life in Calcutta making still more progress. The rate-payers should evince greater interest in the affairs of the Corporation. That would be the most powerful incentive to the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties. The experience gathered in municipal affairs has often led to success in political life. The journal desires to point out that the number of Moslem elected Commissioners is not adequate to the numerical strength of their community in this City. This fact proves the necessity of some provisions for the representation of minorities. It is to be hoped that Government will make the deficiency by nominating some deserving Moslems to seats at the Corporation. The Moslems represent more than a third of the population of Calcutta, and own a considerable share in the trade of the City. Their claims to be represented in an adequate manner at the Corporation cannot be ignored with justice, and the paper trusts that Government will take the steps necessary in the matter. One of the leading Anglo-Indian dailies has passed some scathing remarks on " canvassing " and its evils. But it should have remembered that such is the case all over the world. As regards its suggestion that voting should be by ballot, the paper is of opinion that it should receive the serious consideration of Government.

Question of election of the Darjeeling Municipal Commissioner.

268. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* learns that the Hon'ble Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur enquired at the last meeting of the Bengal Council, if any orders had been passed on the memorial submitted to the Government by the rate-payers of the Darjeeling Municipality. The reply was that the matter is still under consideration. All that the paper has to say in regard to this reply is, that one finds it hard to congratulate the Government on the energy and promptitude of its action, when it cannot decide in the course of about 18 months such a simple matter as whether the Darjeeling Municipality should or should not have the power to elect its own Chairman.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA 1st April 1915.

Official interference in municipal elections.

269. Referring to official interference in the matter of the election of Commissioners for the Municipality of Barisal, the *Bengalee* says that such interference is contrary to the spirit and letter of the orders of Government on the subject, and officials generally speaking are loyal to these instructions. It is therefore with some surprise that the journal has read the story of official interference with the municipal elections at Barisal. It knows what a Lieutenant-Governer did when a Magistrate used his official authority to help a candidate to obtain a seat on the Bengal Legislative Council. Sir Charles Elliot roundly censured the Magistrate of Monghyr, Mr. Phillips, for trying to help an indigo planter to become a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. The paper hopes the conduct of the Barisal officials will attract the notice of the authorities and that they will be dealt with according to their deserts. The worst part of the affair seems to be that a telegram addressed to His Excellency the Governor complaining of these proceedings was suppressed by the Telegraph Office.

BENGALEE, 3rd April 1915.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

The steam-plough and agriculture.

270. As illustrative of the fact that Indian cultivators are ever willing to adopt any new methods found to be efficacious to improve agriculture, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* points to the result of the agricultural experiments at Dharwar (Guzerat). The experiment with an imported steam-ploughing plant has been successfully carried out here. The land experimented upon was hitherto unfit for cultivation owing to abundance of deep-seated weeds and grass, but the steam-ploughing plant has achieved what the bullock-driven plough failed to do. This success had such an encouraging effect on the raiyats that the neighbouring cultivators of Kaira have imported a steam-ploughing tackle from England at a cost of Rs. 52,000, which will be employed in breaking up forty-three thousand acres of hard land. Cannot

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 1st April 1915.

our Agricultural Department, asks the journal, try the same experiments in some selected localities of Bengal?

(h)—General.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 31st Mar. 1915.

Dismissal of a Deputy Magistrate of Khulna.

271. A commission consisting of a Civilian District Judge and a Bengali Deputy Magistrate, was appointed, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, by the Government of Bengal to enquire into certain charges of corruption against Babu Uma Charan Ray Chaudhuri, a Deputy Magistrate of Khulna. It was a judicial enquiry, some 60 witnesses having been examined for the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. P. L. Ray, who gave no defence evidence, as not a single charge was proved. The Commissioners themselves have also come to the conclusion that no specific charge has been established against him. Yet the Government of Bengal, the *Patrika* understands, has decided to remove Babu Uma Charan from the service, because, in the opinion of the Commission, he is unfit for the post! The charge of unfitness was not before the Commission and no evidence was taken on that score. How could they then pass such an opinion? And if a charge of unfitness makes an officer liable to dismissal, how many members of the Provincial Civil Service can retain their appointments? For, it is a notorious fact that District Magistrates, when giving character reports about the Subordinate Magistrates, very often remark "unreliable," or "untrustworthy" or incompetent." Such character reports, if not explained away, may only stop the condemned officer's promotion, but certainly not cause his dismissal. So Babu Uma Charan, after his nearly 20 years' faithful service, is going to be dismissed, that is to say, ruined for ever, not because any specific charge of corruption has been proved against him, but because, in the opinion of a District Judge and a Deputy Magistrate, he is unfit! This may be official justice, but it will come as a shock upon the non-official Indian public. Would a European official, asks the paper, under such circumstances be punished in this unduly severe manner?

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 3rd April 1915.

The conviction of Gokul Chand.

272. In the opinion of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* there is no doubt that Gokul Chand, the accused in the Delhi bomb case, richly deserves the fate that has befallen him, for he has been found to be one of those despicable and dangerous persons, who, with a view to serve their own ends, do not scruple to manufacture political cases, thereby inducing the authorities to believe in the existence of anarchism in places where it does not exist. He exploded the bomb in order to establish the truth of his false report about the existence of a bomb conspiracy! It is a pity that a more severe punishment was not inflicted on him, for in the interests of justice and humanity, this sort of offence should be put down with a strong hand. As long as the inducement of rewards for giving information of anarchist conspiracies and similar things exist, one need not wonder if unprincipled *budmashes* come forward and try to turn the opportunity thus offered to their personal ends. This is not the only case of the kind that has been brought to light. The paper trusts the moral of the Delhi case will not be lost upon the authorities and that they will be on their guard as to how to act on the information furnished by unprincipled informers.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 7th April 1915.

Subordinate officials and confidential reports.

273. One of the complaints of subordinate officials, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is that they are now and then punished on the strength of confidential reports by their superiors. The Hon'ble Saiyid Raja Ali asked a question on the subject at the last meeing of the United Provinces Council. He asked whether, before stopping the promotion of the gazetted officers, their fault was communicated to, and a formal explanation taken from, them, and whether it was true that in many cases their promotion was stopped on confidential reports of which they knew nothing, and whether they would be pleased to consider the question of making definite rules on the subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Burns stated in reply that promotion might be stopped for general reasons, such as want of diligence, carelessness, inefficiency or special reasons connected with the officer's discharge of any particular work or with his conduct in any special circumstances. Surely after what has

fallen from the Chief Secretary, United Provinces Government, the complaints of non-officials on this score are far more grave than those of the officials. The former are condemned unheard, for when a confidential report is made against any of them, he is not given an opportunity to explain his conduct. Then, woe to those, who have attracted the kindly attention of the Criminal Investigation Department officers! It is an open secret that a number of men known as suspects are leading a miserable life, because their names are on the black book, though nobody including these unfortunate men knows what offence they have committed to receive this treatment.

III.—Legislation.

274. Speaking of the recent rejection by the House of Lords of the Government of India's proposal to grant an Executive Council to the United Provinces, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, says it has naturally disappointed not only its brethren of the United Provinces, but also in some measure, the Government of India itself from whom the proposal had emanated. The *Patrika* has, however, some consolation to offer to its United Provinces brethren for the disappointment and chagrin that they are now feeling. What is this Executive Council Government for which they have been evincing so much anxiety and impatience, much of which is due rather to two of the sister provinces receiving the so-called boon in advance than to any real good they have discovered in it? If they take the honest experience of the two provinces that have been enjoying it for the last three years or so, the paper can safely say they have not much to be sorry for. In the case of Bengal at least, the journal positively asserts that more than one mischievous measure is due to the bureaucratic Executive Council, and that they would not have been brought into force if matters had been left to the sole, unfettered discretion of the good and sympathetic Governor, Lord Carmichael. The so-called Indian element in the Executive Council, assuming that the choice of the incumbent has been always happy, is but a poor set-off against two powerful Civilian stalwarts steeped in bureaucratic training and instincts. As it is, these latter often prove encumbrances and prevent popular welfare and aspirations being conciliated by a well-meaning and liberal-minded Governor. Indeed, better a one-man rule under a sympathetic statesmanlike and benevolent Governor than a four-men rule of the type now enjoyed. But, of course, there are different types of Executive Councils. Bengalis would have warmly welcomed an Executive Council, properly constituted, and which would not be a mere apology for one. If, for example, it were constituted of at least two Indian representatives in the real sense of the word, not appointed or nominated by Government, but elected by the elected members of the Legislative Councils, properly framed, Bengal would have undoubtedly a Council that would not only satisfy popular aspirations but which would prove a real and substantial boon to the people as well as a valuable aid to the Government. By the above the *Patrika* does not mean to justify the action of those members of the House of Lords who have been instrumental in bringing about the rejection of the proposal for vesting the United Provinces Government with an Executive Council. The secret of their antagonism to it was not their conviction that such a Council would be a worthless one and incapable of doing any practical good to the people, but their dread lest an institution granted in response to popular demand and, containing an Indian member, might supplant the bureaucratic Government. In other words, they rejected it not because of any love they bore to the people of India, but because they were pledged to bureaucracy. This brings into stronger relief the bold, sympathetic and statesmanlike attitude of His Excellency, Lord Hardinge. For an Indian Viceroy to pronounce sentiments as he did from his place in the Imperial Legislative Council, is, a record of statesmanlike courage which the world has not learnt to associate with the head of the Indian bureaucracy. Naturally His Excellency's speech has fallen like a bomb-shell among the Anglo-Indian extremists, whose organs are rending the skies with the cries of "Help"! "Murder"!! But the journal need hardly say that their attempt to lower His Excellency will raise him still

The United Provinces Executive Council and the Viceroy.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 31st Mar. 1915.

more in popular estimation and it is only to be regreted that His Excellency does not come up to the full height of his stature on every occasion.

HABLUL MATIN, 31st Mar. 1915.

The Public Safety Legislation.

275. There is hardly another instance, says the *Hablul Matin*, of any measure being carried through the Legislative Council with such haste as the new Act for the Defence of India. The public were quite unprepared for such a measure, and it was only two or three days before the introduction of the Bill that Sir Reginald Craddock announced that such a measure was in contemplation. The Council was asked to pass it at a single sitting, and at the request of the Hon'ble Mover, His Excellency the Viceroy suspended the ordinary rules of business. The Bill became law within a few hours of its introduction, and hardly any opportunity was given to the members to crtiticise its different provisions. The journal need hardly state that such a summary procedure in legislation cannot meet with public approval. It fails to see the necessity of such a hasty action on the part of the authorities. It cannot be seriously urged that the British Empire in India is in a position of danger. There have been some acts of lawlessness in the Punjab, and some outrages in Bengal. The authorities possessed ample powers under the existing laws to cope with such disturbances. The war cannot be said to have placed India in a position of jeopardy. The Act aims at giving the Executive better facilities for putting down disorders. No loyal citizen can object to such a principle. Indeed, the non-official members of the Legislative Council did not raise any objection to the principle of the Bill. Nor are the provisions open to grave objection. The Act empowers the Local Governments to appoint Commissioners to try certain offences in disturbed areas. It also gives the authorities certain powers to deal with persons who are suspected of fomenting disorder. The paper is not prepared to admit that there was any necessity for such a drastic measure, when the Criminal Procedure Code empowers the Magistrate to deal with such offences. Another grave objection to the Act is the provision which lays down that certain rules of evidence will not be recognised intrials of offences before the Commissioners under the Act. If some guilty persons escape the punishment which they deserve through such loop-holes, many innocent persons owe their safety to the observance of such time-honoured rules. Under the summary procedure of the tribunals created under the new Act many innocent persons will suffer upon mere suspicion in the absence of positive proof of their guilt. There can be no doubt that the passing of such a stringent measure in the most perfunctory fashion will evoke a protest all over the country. But, care should be taken not to embarass the Government during such times of emergency by starting an agitation over the matter. All controversies should be suppressed so long as the war lasts. The journal is confident that the provisions of the Act will be seldom enforced in internal affairs. They will only be called into requisition in cases of serious disturbances like that at Singapore. The paper deplores the extension of the scope of the Act in cases of internal disorder. But it feels that Government for the sake of its own reputation will not enforce the measure except in rare cases. The Indian public should accept the measure in the spirit of the elected Members of the Legislative Council. Under ordinary circumstances, it would have been the duty of the *Hablul Matin* to protest against the measure, but it feels that in such times of peril, it should abstain from any course of action which would hamper Government. There is further the assurance that " this Act shall be in force during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter." It is, therefore, desirable that instead of wasting their energy in a fruitless agitation for the repeal of the Act, Indians should assist Government to bring the war to a speedy and triumphant conclusion, and should also try to maintain internal peace during this time, so that when all troubles are over and peace is proclaimed, they can claim as a matter of right the repeal or the modification of the Act. The journal is certain that this line of action will not lead to any tension of feeling between Government and the public, and will promote the true interests of the country.

CALCUTTA BUDGET, 6th April 1915.

The reign of silence.

276. The *Calcutta Budget* remarks that according to the proverb " if speech is silvern, silence is golden," it cannot but compliment the Government of India on the introduction of the Defence of India Act. It believes it will now be a reign of

silence under the rules just published by the Government in pursuance of section 2 of the Act, under the title of "Defence of India Rules, 1915." The rules, indeed, leave no other alternative, because they are so drastic, yet so elastic, that nobody will dare say anything, lest he is brought within their purview. The journal has already heard several well-educated gentlemen say that they would no longer read the war telegrams, lest they were tempted to make any comments. This one fact will show whether it is right to anticipate a reign of silence. It is, however, not merely the war or the movements of troops, or a discussion of the situation as created by war that must be eschewed, but many things besides, for the provisions of rule 2 are all-embracing. If the paper at all notices the rules or makes their nature and scope plain, it is to warn the public, especially the thoughtless section thereof, who without meaning any mischief might, through mere ignorance or carelessness, find themselves in danger, from which, in the absence of any provision for appeal, there might be no escape. One cannot possibly anticipate how the Act will work; all this must be speculation, especially as everything will rest on the Commissioners appointed by Government for the trial of persons prosecuted under the new law and rules. The journal, therefore, urges on the people, no matter what their position, to give up discussing, criticising and commenting on political questions, and to maintain strict silence so as to avoid the possibility of a mischance or miscalculation. This it does as much in the interests of the people as of the Government, because no one, not even the framers of the measure, denies the drastic nature of its provisions. To err is only human. The provision of appeal in the law of the land is born of a feeling that errors might occur. So it may not be altogether beyond the range of practical politics that there be errors on the part of the Commissioners under the Act. In such a contingency, there might be a ruffling of the public mind, which would hardly be desirable. If, however, there is silence, there would be no need for the operation of the Act. The rulers in their wisdom have decided that Indians should be silent. It is not for them to question the decision; they have simply to bow to it, inasmuch as arguments have never availed in shaking their rulers' decisions in the least. The whole country protested against the partition of Bengal; but the protest was in vain. So let not Indians raise their voice in protest, but patiently submit to the rules and the law enacted by Government. Moreover, they have so many things to do for their individual and national progress, so much to achieve in the domains of industry and commerce, education and religion, arts and literature, society and sanitation, that they may very well leave politics and political discussions severely alone. Let Indians, therefore, watch the working of the new Act.

277. Speaking of the rejection by the House of Lords of the proposal for an Executive Council for the United Provinces, the *Indian Empire* says that if it is not mistaken, the decision was based on the propriety and desirability of leaving aside for the moment controversial matters which might engender friction in place of harmony. Moreover in his speech in the House, Lord Curzon openly questioned the unanimity of the Government of India even on this question and went further to state that if there were really unanimity between the Government of India and the Secretary of State the Lords would have no difficulty in assenting to it. Curiously enough we find no enlightenment on this important point in Lord Hardinge's speech in the Legislative Council. But in order to support his view, His Excellency might, instead of attacking the House of Lords, have assured the public that there was such unanimity, and cornered Lord Curzon. His Lordship, however, did not. The paper is, therefore, sorry that he should have gone out of the way to assail the House of which he himself is a member. As for the people of the United Provinces it is very probable that the Parliamentary decision would disappoint the few whose ambition soars to a seat in the Executive Council. Besides, the people at large hardly care whether they have a Council Administration or are ruled by the Lieutenant-Governor when, specially that officer is no other than Sir James Meston. All things considered, it is better that the question be kept in abeyance till after the war.

The United Provinces Executive Council.

INDIAN EMPIRE, 6th April 1915.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 6th April 1915.

The new law and the rules under it.

278. If there was any doubt in any quarter as to the extremely dangerous nature of the provisions of the new-fangled Defence of India Act, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, it has been completely dissipated by the publication of the Special Rules under that Act by the Government of India. A glance at those rules will satisfy the meanest apprehension that they are as dangerous, elastic, vague and comprehensive as human ingenuity could conceive. Already, what with the Press Act and other pieces of drastic legislation, the public,—and especially those who have to perform public duties—were living with several Damocles's swords hanging over their devoted heads. The passing of the new Act and the publication of the new rules under it have but served to add to the number of those swords which are, if possible, heavier and more pointed and the hairs by which they are suspended even more slender than before. The result of the severe criticisms passed on the dangerous and elastic wording of section 4 of the Press Act,—alike by the highest Judicial Tribunal in the land as well as by all the responsible organs of public opinion, Indian as well as English—has been, that instead of being defined, curtailed or modified, their scope has been even further widened. For, if the Press Act could touch only those conducting or connected with a press, the present rule affects the liberty and even the life of all grades of his Majesty's subjects, and anybody having the misfortune, rightly or wrongly, to incur the suspicion or displeasure of the executive authorities may come within its deadly grip. Under sub-clause (*a*) even a mischievous brat or a foolish person who alarms a neighbourhood by reports of a tiger in the adjacent wood or rumours of an apprehended dacoity is liable, under the new Act, to be placed before and tried by Special Commissioners and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment! Nor can truth and *bonâ fide* always save a person, for who is to judge whether the rumour or report in question is really false or really calculated to cause alarm to the public or to a section of the public? Why, no other than the local executive authorities who, oftener than not, see with the eyes, and hear with the ears, of the police and the Criminal Investigation Department. In their zeal to cast their nets as wide as possible, the framers of clause (*d*) of the same section have apparently forgotten that this identical offence has already been dealt with in section 153A. of the Indian Penal Code, but whereas in the newly-published rules, the punishment laid down is three years' rigorous imprisonment, in the Indian Penal Code it is two years' rigorous imprisonment! The same offence which is, under the ordinary penal laws of the land, punishable with two years' imprisonment, non-cognizable and triable by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, is punishable with three years' rigorous imprisonment under the rules appended to a temporary Act! The *Patrika* asks if these two clauses (*a*) and (*d*), have any counterparts in the English Defence of the Realm Act, what emergencies peculiar to war times are they designed to meet? Sub-section (*2*) of the same section which authorises initiation of prosecutions under these rules only under the authority of the Governor-General in Council or Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council, is no doubt intended as a safeguard, so that a prosecution may not be launched lightly under the authority of any but the highest and most responsible officials of the State. But the addition of the concluding clause " or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf " will, the paper fears, have the effect of frustrating this object, for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred this " same officer " will be a Civilian with strong executive leanings. But the most dangerous and un-British of the rules in question is the one embodied in section (3). This is nothing but the worst provision of the Cantonment Law and the Deportation Law fused together into one. A man may be suddenly banished from his home or practically incarcerated in any specified area, not as a result of any judicial trial, but because a Local Government (which in the majority of cases means one or two executive officers or rather the police and Criminal Investigation Department), happens to entertain unfavourable opinions about him. It is needless to say that it is powers like these that are peculiarly likely to be abused by an autocratic or irresponsible officer. Nothing short of an actual state of invasion can justify the promulgation of such extraordinarily drastic laws. And the pity of it is

that laws and rules like these have been hurled upon the devoted heads of the Indian public without the latter being afforded a moment's opportunity of considering or expressing their views on them, and that at a time when the special dangers and emergencies peculiar to war times are conspicuous by their absence in the land.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

279. The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan made an important pronouncement the other day, remarks the *Bengalee*, as President of the British Indian Association on the subject of anarchism and the duty of Bengalis in connection therewith. The public will endorse the views of the Maharaja. The young men of this province have to be safeguarded against the snares and temptations which surround them. The co-operation of guardians and teachers is needed. They are all interested in the protection of the young and in the formation of their character, so that they may become law-abiding, manly and useful citizens, impregnated with a true sense of their civic duties. As the Maharaja rightly points out, organizations should be formed all over the country, of the young and of their teachers, all heartily co-operating in the interests of law and order and of peaceful and progressive development. The Calcutta students have set the example; their colleagues in the muffasil should respond with enthusiasm. The paper is confident that the Maharaja of Burdwan will co-operate in this matter with all his overwhelming influence. The Maharaja pleads for greater sympathy between the police and the public; and he rightly observes that the police cannot satisfactorily discharge their duties or help effectively in the detection of crime without the co-operation of the public. But how is this consummation so devoutly wished for to be accomplished? Trust begets trust. The police distrust the public, even their leaders, and the public pay back the compliment with compound interest. All this is very much to be deplored. But it is human nature. How is a change of attitude to be brought about? The advances must come from the police or the Government which determines the policy of the police. All instances of flagrant want of confidence shown by the police should be severely dealt with. Here leniency would be culpable weakness and would only help to accentuate the present alienation of feeling. The appointment of a Commission is a good idea and the journal desires to support it. But this is dealing only with the external symptoms. What about the root-causes which, so long as they exist, will manifest themselves in one form or other? They are chiefly economical, and only partially political; and even when political, they have their deeper roots in economic conditions. The economic problem must be resolutely grappled with. From the recent utterances of the members of the Government of India it is evident that there is a growing disposition to recognize the true diagnosis of the situation and to grapple with it. His Excellency the Viceroy in the speech with which he closed the Delhi session of the Council gave the public the assurance that after the war the question of Indian industries would be seriously considered, and there is no doubt it will be considered in the light of the unanimous demand of Indian public opinion that the Government should actively participate in the development of the industries of Bengal. Nor should the political conditions which have in part contributed to the present unhappy developments be lost sight of by the Government. Restrictive measures have been tried since 1908; but they have failed. The outstanding lesson is that conciliation and not restriction is the sovereign remedy of the situation, and universal history proclaims the truth.

Bengalee, 1st April 1916.

The Maharaja of Burdwan on the situation.

280. Referring to the Maharaja of Burdwan's speech on the situation, the *Bengalee* writes that he said three things have to be considered, namely (1) the character of the rising generation, (2) the problem of a closer relationship with the Empire, not as subjects of a Dependency, but as "citizens of the great British Empire" which will have to be advanced towards settlement upon the close of the present war, and (3) the detection of crimes and punishment of criminals in the interest

Ibid.

Bengalee, 3rd April 1916.

of the peace and fair fame of the community. No one wants young Bengalis or even the smallest fraction of them to turn dacoits and murderers, not even under the plea of "self-sacrificing" patriotism. Everybody desires an expansion of India's political freedom and a raising of her political status in the Empire. If it be so, why is it then that people do not help the authorities more than they do now, to secure the third object, namely, the detection and punishment of crime? This is, in plain English, the fundamental issue which the Maharaja raised in his address. But prevention is better than cure, and the Maharaja first tackles this question. He seems to think that the present system of education is mainly responsible for it. An examination of the school text-books would hardly support this view. If anything, in every Government school or Government-aided school in the country, special pains are taken, both by prescribed text-books, oral instructions, and periodical gatherings and pageants, to teach loyalty to the Empire. But the result of all this is the very opposite of what is aimed at. Like the teaching of the Bible in the Mission schools, this teaching of loyalty excites anything but respect for what is taught, in the pupils. They are simply bored by these lessons. The authorities have evidently ignored, like the Christian propagandists, that the general life and conversation in the community, and particularly the home influences of the boys, are not in harmony with these teachings. The Government is freely criticised in every Indian home. Even the ladies of the zenana have commenced to take a lively interest in many public questions. The proceedings of our law courts in every political case are eagerly read day by day in every Indian home. The accused in these cases are mostly young people, sometimes they are mere boys; and the fact that they have weeping mothers praying day and night for their acquittal touches the inborn instincts of every mother in the community, and creates sympathy for these boys in many Indian homes. No Government can control these natural affections and sympathies. And the natural sentiments of the ladies receive constant support from the all but universal conviction among the men, but in a considerable percentage of these cases, the police never get hold of the actual criminal or criminals. All these things work together to create a general sympathy for accused persons in many political cases, even though the good sense of the community sincerely and strongly condemns the particular crime or crimes which originate these public prosecutions. Nor should it be forgotten or overlooked that the whole country is instinct with a keen and growing desire for political progress, and the advancement of popular rights. A few may be obsessed with the ideal of national independence. But every one in the country feels more or less the want of something which makes them inferior to and different from the people of other great countries of the world. India is no longer isolated from the rest of the world. Not to mention the travelled *bhadralogs*, even the Indian lascars and the Indian sepoys have seen something of the world. And they bring a new dream with them from the foreign lands which they visit, and where people live differently, where the policeman is ever ready to serve the populace, and the highest in the land are anxious to court the favour of the poorest, particularly during election times; where no man is turned out of a railway compartment, because he has not a top hat on his head. These are very trifling things. But the cumulative effect of these trifles is very great. And add to these the levelling down process of British law courts, which have proclaimed the abolition of all class-or-caste-rights and privileges in the country, among the Indian populations. These are all the multifarious forces indirectly operating in all these matters, and creating endless complications in the issue which the Maharaja has so wisely and boldly raised. All these must be carefully considered in devising ways and means for meeting the present situation.

INDIAN MIRROR, 3rd April 1915.

The Maharaja of Burdwan on the situation.

281. The Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan, in the opinion of the *Indian Mirror*, is usually so level-headed a thinker that anything falling from his lips or pen admits of little criticism. His speech at the last annual general meeting of the British Indian Association was characterised by fine thoughts and sentiments, and although the paper is constrained to differ from him on one or two points, it has no hesitation in commending the utterance to the careful consideration of the authorities and the public. To begin with, the Maharajadhiraj expressed himself without qualification, in favour of the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath

Ray's proposal for a City Civil Court in Calcutta. There is no doubt that outside the circle influenced by "vested interests," there is a unanimous feeling that the present system of administration of civil justice in the Presidency town, requires overhauling. The proposal for the establishment of a City Civil Court is undoubtedly the best reform that can be suggested; and it is to be hoped that Government, in discussing the measure, will completely ignore all considerations other than those of public convenience. The Maharaja's reference to Bengal's contribution to the War Fund was most appropriate, and it is to be hoped that it will have the desired effect of moving the wealthy classes to do the duty expected of them. Anybody perusing the lists of subscriptions, can see that Bengal's contribution is very meagre in comparison with those of Madras and Bombay. Perhaps his appeal at this stage would have been unnecessary had the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan himself not taken a somewhat different view at the Town Hall meeting held in Calcutta at the outbreak of the war. The journal agrees substantially with all that the Maharaja has said regarding the anarchical movement. It is at one with him in thinking that "hysterical outbursts of loyalty on the one hand or adverse criticisms in the Press on the other" should be "scrupulously avoided." There can be but little doubt that outbursts of loyalty, hysterical or otherwise, are less harmful to the community than adverse criticisms in the Press, with a view to create disaffection. Anyhow, everyone will agree with the Maharaja that anarchism must be met by "remedies." The Maharaja himself has suggested some antidotes, one of which one would imagine emanated from an orthodox nationalist. In the opinion of the paper, this sort of appeal is an appeal to gross materialistic selfish instincts. Loyalty rests on a higher basis than that of the sense of favours to come. In its essense, loyalty, like piety, ought to be unselfish. An evil deed must be condemned and abhorred, because it is evil. The Maharaja finally alluded to the need of co-operation between the people and the police. That too is commonplace. The journal does not know why the Maharajadhiraj is so much down upon "outbursts of loyalty." However the antidote, according to him, should be to appoint a mixed Commission, "to enquire into the real cause of the strained relationship between the public and the police." The paper confesses it shudders to hear of another Commission. If there is to be co-operation in earnest, let the first move be to prevail upon certain public orators and public organs to cease vilifying the police in season and out of season, and to learn to sympathise with them and help them in the great work of protecting life, property and public peace.

BENGALEE, 2nd April 1915.

Our young men.

282. Gratifying reports have been received, writes the *Bengalee*, from all quarters of the devoted and self-sacrificing labours of young Bengalee men who served as volunteers to help the pilgrims bathing at the Brahmaputra on the occasion of the recent *Yoga*. The rush of pilgrims was great, and the majority of them were women, helpless and unaccustomed to travelling abroad. It was a self-imposed duty—a labour of love—which the young men had imposed on themselves. Nobody had asked them. There was no extraneous call made upon them, but it was the spirit that moved them. It is this spirit which has to be satisfied, and so long as this is not done, the young men of Bengal must continue to be a source of anxiety, if not of trouble. Work has to be found for them—service to the country has to be devised which will enlist their energies and gratify their love of enterprise. Therein will be the radical cure of the evil which the Government seeks to meet by laws and enactments which can touch only the fringe of the question, and may allay the symptoms, but will not cure the disease. The work of these young men at the *Ardhodaya Yoga*, at the Burdwan Relief opeartions, at the numerous fairs all over the country testify to the new spirit which has been evoked in them and which, under guidance, would constitute a valuable asset of the State. But trust, which is the true quality of courageous statesmanship, is needed for such guidance. Will our rulers show it, asks the journal, by enlisting them as volunteers, as boyscouts and employing them in spheres of activity which will satisfy self-respect and their spirit of adventure? The psychological moment has arrived. If it is not utilized, it may never again return.

BENGALEE, 6th April 1915.

283. Commenting on the Bengal Provincical Conference which closed its sittings on Sunday last, the *Bengalee* remarks that it was an unqualified success. The attendance of delegates was large, and almost every district in Bengal was represented. This speaks volumes in favour of the public spirit and capacity for organization of the leaders of the Conference. They spared no expense and ungrudgingly gave their time—some of them lawyers with a lucrative practice—and their labours were crowned with complete success. The conditions prevailing in the Nadia district were peculiarly unfavourable. Nadia had suffered heavily through malaria fever within the last few months. A gloom has settled over the districts. When health fails every thing else fails. It was amid a condition of things, so depressing that the Conference was held; and its unqualified success redounds to the credit and honour of the people of Krishnagar. Political considerations, despite what may be said by some Anglo-Indian critics and others, still occupy a predominent place in the thoughts of the people of Bengal for they realize the fact that political power, more than anything else, will help forward the ends of national self-realization. The journal speaks of the development of industries of this province and of the promotion of education and sanitation. If Bengalis had political power in their hands, aided by the resources of the State, they could materially help forward these high national purposes. Further, the growth of national consciousness in one sphere, aided by the increasing self-respect of the community, must react upon all their other activities and contribute to their general uplifting. A nation of free men would not submit to unworthy and galling restrictions in their domestic and social lives. They would adapt them to the new conditions, and the elevating influence would be felt all along the entire line—in literature, in social and domestic economy and in those spiritual and ethical conceptions with which Bengalis hope to leaven the grossness of the material civilization of the West. Babu Mati Lal Ghosh was the President of the Conference. A veteran journalist in the forefront of the public life of Bengal, none deserved the honour better, or had a keener conception of the wants and needs of this province. Sanitation, and especially rural sanitation, was the keynote of his speech, coupled with practical suggestions for the organization of the country. Malarial fever is the curse of the country. It has depopulated districts; ruined thousands of homes; and its fury remains unabated; Facilities for the distribution of quinine are good in their way. But the true remedy lies in good water and in good drainage. The swamps of Italy have been thus reclaimed. What the Italians could do, surely the British Government might accomplish. The people have been waiting long, and far too long; and in the meantime malarial fever continues its dreadful work of havoc. There seems to be a lack of enthusiasm and initiative. The time for prompt and vigorous action in connection with this supreme question in which the happiness and indeed the lives of millions of people are concerned, can no longer be delayed. Such is the clear and unequivocal verdict of public opinion.

The Bengal Provincial Conference.

BENGALEE, 7th April 1915.

284. Referring to Mrs. Annie Beasant's eloquent speech at the United Provinces Political Conference, the *Bengalee* says that by her absolute surrender of self to the furtherance of the best interests of India, moral, educational and political, she has made herself a most fitting instrument for the ventilation of grievances of Indians and her words are worthy of special attention. Her speech on this occasion bears ample testimony to her broad sympathy, her deep insight and her statesmanlike grasp of the situation. In the opposition of the Lords to the creation of an Execuitve Council for the United Provinces, she sees only yet another instance of the traditional opposition of that House to the advancement of the people. In this particular instance it was the handiwork of the enemies of Indian progress who found in it "an opportunity for flouting their special object of hatred, the educated Indians, the 'insignificant minority' who do not bow the knee to the civilian autocracy." Her reply to this shortsighted action of the Lords is an appeal to Lord Crewe to create a Governor-in-Council for the province under the power vested in him under the Charter Act of 1833. Turning next

Mrs. Besant's Presidential speech.

to the Hindu-Mussalman question, Mrs. Besant makes some pertinent observations which should be carefully considered by the leaders of both the communities. She is struck by the fact that racial disputes which figure so prominently in British India are totally absent in the Feudatory States. The reason is not far to seek. It lies in " the grotesque contortions of Government as they endeavour to balance themselves on the tight rope of equality by turning the pole of civic privileges first on one side and then on the other, giving an office now to one faith and now to another, not choosing the best man but dividing up privileges according to hostile religions—this is not only a sorry sight in itself, but makes civil strife perpetual, by arousing jealousy and envy." There is no doubt, as Mrs Besant has said, that " there is neither logic, nor good sense (in such a policy), nor does it make for peace, nor for effective service of the State, which wants the best man of any faith." Mrs. Besant, however, is not content with mere criticism on this point but she suggests a remedy and offers a solution of the difficulty which she says is " the recognised principle of all progressive thinkers in the West as the only sound basis for political constitutions. It is: Where differences of religious beliefs exist, the civil Government must absolutely ignore them, and in civic status rights and liberties and religious differences must not be recognised. Religious belief must be neither an advantage nor a disadvantage in civic affairs; it must entail neither privileges nor penalty. Only thus can differences of religion co-exist with liberty of individual thought and civil peace." A new political situation is the sure sequel of this war. Indians expect concessions, the nature and extent of which will depend on themselves to a certain extent. If they can close up their ranks, heal their differences and present a united front, they can effectually silence their enemies and get all they deserve and want. This is therefore the time when every Indian should stretch the friendly hand of a brother to every other Indian. All differences and disputes and dissensions should be cast aside and merged in the common object, viz., the advancement of her cause.

F. P. McKINTY,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 10th April 1915.

B. S. Press—10-4-1915—31X—185—H. C.